NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE COURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

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MISCELLANIES.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

THE WARRIOR'S STEED.

With my glittering helm and my corslet of steel,
The sword on my thigh, and the spur on my heel,—
How light was the touch on my steed's lofty mane,
As I leaped to the saddle, and hastened the rein!

"Fly courser, my courser! how gladly we fly
From the quiet of home to the shrill battle cry,—
From the spot where my childhood contentedly stayed
To the thrust of the lance and the jar of the blade!

The shriek of the wounded comes borne on the gale,
The poor orphan's sob, and the sad widow's wail:
And even may my father and mother deplore,
A son and a brother they'll welcome no more!

"My courser, my courser! slash gallantly on,
Where the havoc is rocking and glory is won;
Unheard is the prayer and unheeded the woe,
When vengeance is sought at the breast of the foe!"

He bore me through field, and he bore me through flood,
Thro' the ranks of the chain where the bravest had stood;
And spurned was the breath by my steed's foaming pride,
Where the desperate struggled, and noble had died.

But that victory gained, by the just and the strong,
And the joys which to conquest and glory belong,
Are swept from the mind; for new conquests and spoil
Have honored the freeborn, who fought for their soil.

The soldier's brow wrinkles with badges of war,
And his horse's broad chest will show many a scar;
But both can remember their first bloody field,
Where the patriot taught the proud Norman to yield.

A wife now reclines on her warrior head,
To win what he hath by the blade of his sword;
And those parents are watching their children, who feed
With crumbs from the casements their father's old steed!

The eye of the horse will ne'er lighten again,
Yet it glows as the child stealeth the long silken mane;
And the son of the soldier already will dare
To mount the old charger, in mimic of war!—

Years! years! that have crippled the heady and fleet,
That have sprinkled the brow of the soldier with sleet,
Ye have not divided, nor loosened, the force
Of affection which rivets the knight to his horse.

[From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.]

SOME LOOSE REMARKS ON A DELICATE SUBJECT.

Kissing is a delicate subject, and must be handled accordingly. Kisses are of various kinds. There is the kiss infantile, and the kiss parental, the kiss friendly, the kiss amatory, &c. &c. We exclude from our catalogue the Judas kiss—a perversion of the nature of the institute, which, even leaving out of consideration the awful depth of impiety with which the designation associates it, can only rank with that class of crimes, the bare attempt to name which palsies the tongue.

First in dignity is the kiss parental. This kiss is witnessed in its purest and most unmingled state in young mothers—matrons, so little removed from the free maiden bloom, that the stranger hesitates in what class of femininity to rank them. They have the rich blushing grace of the girl, and her coy timidity, most unlike to the caresses of a greyhound, insinuating fondness by approaches of serpentine grace, yet ready to bound away, startled even by an anticipated response. But in the midst of this softness we are aware of a growing dignity—a stateliness bearing—a proudet consciousness and self possession, not yet developed, but throwing herald beams before it. Nothing such as we have attempted to describe, bending over her first child with a love which no created being but herself can ever feel for another—so intense, so pure, so entirely devoid of selfishness—bathing its cheeks, chin, eyes, and brow in a flood of tears, is a picture which earth cannot surpass. If, at times, a thought of self do cross her devotion, it is but a slight tinge of vanity, so graceful as to lose every alloy of litleness that attaches to the feeling.

The kiss parental also includes that of the father. If it be less beautiful, less winning than that of the mother, it is on the other hand more impressive. The arrangements of society—perhaps also a natural tendency in woman to bestow their affections upon men somewhat their seniors—the wish to temper the pure draught of matrimonial happiness with a feeling of awe and veneration—with the more than human throb of love—being it absent than in husband, in general, rather succeeds his place in years. At all events, there is something in the tenor of man's life that gives a calmness to his outward bearing—an habitual expression of the utterance of his feelings—the very reverse of the graceful, wave like yielding of woman's heart, voice, and features to the pressure of every breeze. When we see the brow which never blanched at danger, which strives to mantle even the joy of its heart, as the smooth ocean the treasures which lie slumbered beneath its surface, soften, as his wife holds out the helpless one to woo his embrace, then relapse into a grim smile, as he holds it a distance in his little quivering hands, and finally imprints a long and deep kiss upon its cheek, or passing lips, with a "God bless thee, my boy!"

> So glorious this on he, we pronounce it,
> ——— but not rejoicing
> At anything, he says.

We have spoken of the kiss parental, unmixed with any associations. It assumes, under certain circumstances, the aspect of sublimity. It is easy to picture how the mother's instinctive love must grow, in the event of a worthy object, with every succeeding year; how the beautiful or manly form, the warm generous heart, and the frank bearing must heighten and consolidate her affection. It is impossible to imagine the full extent of a mother's agony, when deprived of such an object. "My son, my son, my beautiful, my brave!" Rachel weeping over her infants, and refusing to be comforted, because they were not, is a faint type of such a desolation. Yet there have been mothers who, when their country or their faith called for the sacrifice, could stamp a burning kiss on their son's brow, and motion him forth—there was no voice, nature so far asserted her supremacy—to the battle or to the stake.

Turn we to a less mournful subject, the kiss amatory. On writing this word, we feel our breast fluttering beneath a clogging weight of fear, just as it did—we care not to say how many years ago. It is a strange and a beautiful thing—first innocent love. There is that in female beauty that delights merely to gaze upon; but beware of looking too long. The lustrous black pupil contrasting with the white of the eye and the carnated skin—the clear placid blue, into which you see down, down into the very soul—the deep hazel, lustrous as a sunlit stream, seen through an opening in its willowy banks—all may be gazed upon with impunity ninety nine times, and the hundredth you are a gone man. On a sudden the eye strikes you as deeper and brighter than ever; or you fancy that a long look is stolen at you beneath a drooping eyelid, and that there is a slight flush on the cheek—and at once you are in love. Then you spend the morning in contriving apologies for calling, and the days and evenings in playing them off. When you lay your hand on the door bell, your knees tremble, and your breast feels compressed; and when admitted, you sit, and look, and say nothing, and go away determined to tell your whole story the next time. This goes on for months, varied by the occasional daring of kissing a flower with which she presents you—perhaps in the daring intoxication of love wafting it towards her; or in an affectation of the Quixotte style, kneeling with mock heroic emphasis to kiss her hand in affected jest; and the next time you meet with her, both are stately and reserved as ever. Till at last, on some unnoticeable day, when you find yourself alone with the lady, you quite unawares feel her hand in yours, a yielding shudder crosses her, and, you know not how, she is in your arms, and you press upon her lips delayed but not withheld

> A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth and love.

The kiss conjugal is of a severer cast of beauty. During the first years of matrimony it approaches, according to circumstances and the dispositions of the individuals, to the character of the kiss amatory. Othello, when he rejoins his "fair warrior" at Cyprus is still all the lover. For a time his bliss is speechless; but as soon as he finds words—

> If I were now to die,
> 'Twere now to be most happy; for I fear
> My soul hath her content so absolute,
> That not another comfort like to this
> Succeeds in unknown fate.

Imogene's meditations upon the kiss of which her cruel stepmother had defrauded her, though less intensely passionate, have still more in them of the lover than the wife:

> I did not take my leave of him, but had
> Most pretty things to say: ere I could tell him
> How I would think on him, at certain hours,
> Such thoughts and such; or, I could make him swear
> That the of Italy should not betray
> Mine interest and his honor; or have charged him
> At the sixth hour of morn, at noon, at midnight
> T' encounter me with orisons; (for then
> I am in heaven for him;) or ere I could
> Give him that parting kiss, which I had set
> Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father;
> And, like the tyrannous breathing of the north,
> Shakes all our buds from growing.

It is in Coriolanus that we find the pride, depth, and glory of the kiss of wedded love best exemplified. In the Volscian camp he at first affects to receive his wife and mother coldly. "Those eyes are not the same I were in Rome." But nature will not be gainsaid:

> Like a dull actor now
> I have forgot my part, and I am out
> Even to a full disgrace. Best of my flesh,
> Forgive my tyranny; but do not say
> For that, "forgive our Romans." Oh, a kiss
> Long as my exile, sweet as my revenge!
> Now, by the jealous queen of heaven, that kiss
> I carried from thee, dear; and my true lip
> Hath virgined it e'er since.

The kiss friendly is extremely graceful among girls. Among men we cannot endure it. Great rough-bearded carles slavering each other, is enough to turn one's stomach. For this reason, and because we esteem it a desecration of the ordinance to make a woman's lips common to every stray customer, we are averse to the "salute," (using the word in its old English acceptation,) which still remains the accustomed mode of greeting on some parts of the continent. "What you've touched you may take."

These four are the principal species of kisses—all the rest being mere combinations or varieties of them. A practical treatise on kissing would lead us into a wide field of discussion; but we regard this essay as standing in the same relation to such a dissertation as Euclid's Elements to a course of physical and mechanical science. Such a treatise is still a desideratum; although valuable and plenteous materials are scattered through the literature of various nations. Among the most important sources of information to which we may refer our readers are—Anacreon, Sappho, and Longus, among the ancients; the Sacontala among the orientals; and the dialogue between Orlando and Rosalind, together with that between Falstaff and Doll Tearsheet among the moderns. In conclusion, we have only to remark, that the state of the science of kissing in any nation may be assumed as a pretty accurate standard of its civilization. The inhabitants of the Tonga Islands know neither the practice nor a name for it. In Greek, the various kinds of kissing have as many distinctive designations as the various kinds of epicures in French.

The following lines first appeared in a New York paper more than two years ago; they are attributed to the pen of the late N. H. Carter, Esq. formerly Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College, N. H. and, more recently, senior editor of the New York Statesman.—Mr. Carter is favorably known by two volumes of travels in Europe, about the years 1835-6 and 7.—In 1830-31, his disease, pulmonary consumption, compelled him again to seek the milder climate of the South of Europe, and he accordingly sailed for Marseilles, in France. His disease alarmingly increased during his passage, and he thought that he should not live to reach Marseilles. He however survived till he reached that place, but died in two or three days after arriving there. The lines below were written during his passage, under the impression that he could not live to reach the land, and were addressed to a friend in New York. They present a striking display of calmness and intellectual vigor, combined with a vivid consciousness of his own situation, in one whose body was upon the verge of dissolution.—*Journal.*

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BURIED AT SEA.

From his room to the deck they brought him dressed
In his funeral rites by his own request—
With his boots, and cloak, and garments on,
And nought but the breathing spirit gone—
For he wished a child might come and lay
An unstartled hand upon his clay.
Then they wrapped his corse in a tarry sheet,
To the dead, as Araby's spices, sweet,
And prepared him to seek the depths below,
Where waves ne'er beat nor tempests blow.—
No steeds with their nodding plumes were here,
No sable hearse and no coffined bier,
To bear with pomp and parade away
The dead—to sleep with his kindred clay.—
But the little group—a silent few—
His companions, mixed with the hardy crew,
Stood thoughtful around till a prayer was said
O'er the corse of the deaf, unconscious dead.
Then they bore his remains to the vessel's side,
And committed them safe to the dark blue tide—
—One sullen plunge and the scene is o'er:—
The sea rolled on as it rolled before.
In that classical sea, whose azure vies
With the green of its shores and the blue of its skies,
In some pearly cave—in some coral well—
Oh! the dead shall sleep as sweetly—as well
As if shrined in the pomp of Parian tombs
Where the East and the South breathe their rich perfumes,
Nor forgotten shall be the humblest one,
Though he sleep in the watery waste alone,
When the trump of the angel sounds with dread,
And the sea, like the earth gives up its dead!

We make another extract from Mrs. Trollope, to show her inference from the lauded liberality of our President—and also her account of one of our religious meetings, which we think amusing.

"Among the liberal evidences of sympathy for the suffering poor of this city, two have come to our knowledge which deserve especial notice; the one a donation by the President of the United States to the committee of the ward in which he resides of fifty dollars; the other the donation by a few of the officers of the war department to the Howard and Dorcas Societies, of seventy two dollars." When such mention is made of a gift of about nine pounds sterling from the sovereign magistrate of the United States, and of thirteen pounds sterling as a contribution from one of the state departments, the inference is pretty obvious, that the sufferings of the destitute in America are not liberally relieved by individual charity.

I had not been three days at Mohawk cottage before a pair of ragged children came to ask for medicine for a sick mother; and when it was given to them, the eldest produced a handful of cents, and desired to know what he was to pay. The superfluous milk of our cow was sought after eagerly, but every new comer always proposed to pay for it. When they found out that "the English old woman" did not sell any thing, I am persuaded they by no means liked her the better for it, but they seemed to think, that if she were a fool it was no reason they should be so too, and accordingly the borrowing, as they called it, became very constant, but always in a form that showed their dignity and freedom. One woman sent to borrow a pound of cheese; another half a pound of coffee; and more than once an intimation accompanied the milk jug, that the milk must be fresh, and unskimmed: on one occasion the messenger refused milk, and said, "Mother only wanted a little cream for her coffee."

I could never teach them to believe, during above a year that I lived at this house, that I would not sell the old clothes of the family; and so pertinacious were they in bargain making, that often, when I had given them the articles which they wanted to purchase, they would say, "Well, I expect I shall have to do a turn of work for this; you may send for me when you want me." But as I never did ask for a turn of work, and as this formula was constantly repeated, I began to suspect that it was spoken solely to avoid uttering that most un-American phrase, "I thank you."

* * * *

We were received (at a quaker meeting) with great attention, and a place was assigned us on one of the benches that surrounded the little parlor. Several persons, looking like mechanics, and their wives, were present; every one sat in profound silence, and with that quiet subdued air, that serious people assume on entering a church. At length, a long black, grim looking man entered; his dress, the cut of his hair, and his whole appearance, strongly recalled the idea of one of Cromwell's fanatics. He stepped solemnly into the middle of the room, and took a chair that stood there, but not to sit upon it; he turned the back towards him, on which he placed his hands, and stoutly uttering a sound between a hem and a cough, he deposited freely on either side of him a considerable portion of masticated tobacco. He then began to preach. His text was "Live in hope," and he continued to expound it for two hours in a drawling, nasal tone, with no other respite than what he allowed himself for expectoration. If I say that he repeated the words of his text a hundred times, I think I shall not exceed the truth, for that allows more than a minute for each repetition, and in fact the whole discourse was made up of it. The various tones in which he uttered it might have served as a lesson on emphasis; as a question—in accents of triumph—in accents of despair—of pity—of threatening—of authority—of doubt—of hope—of faith. Having exhausted every imaginable variety of tone, he abruptly said, "Let us pray," and twisting his chair round, he knelt before it. Every one knelt before the seat they had occupied, and listened for another half hour to a rant of miserable, low, familiar jargon, that he presumed to *improvise* to his Maker as a prayer. In this, however, the cottage apostle only followed the example set by every preacher throughout the Union, excepting those of the Episcopalian and Catholic congregations; *they* only do not deem themselves privileged to address the Deity in strains of crude and unweighed importunity. These ranters may sometimes be very much in earnest, but surely the least we can say of it is that they

> "Praise their God amiss."

I enquired afterwards of a friend, well acquainted with such matters, how the grim preacher of "Hope" got paid for his labors, and he told me that the trade was an excellent one, for that many a gude wife bestowed more than a tithe of what her gude man trusted to her keeping, in rewarding the zeal of these self chosen apostles. These sable ministers walk from house to house, or if the distance be considerable, ride on a comfortable ambling nag. They are not only as empty as wind, but resemble it in other particulars; for they blow where there they list, and no man knoweth the season.

THE LIFE OF WICLIF. We give below an interesting extract from the first number of the Theological Library, the publication of which by the Messrs. Harpers, we noticed last week. It is from the biography of the celebrated Wiclif—and contains an account of his trial, in which "John of Gaunt," holds no small space.

On the day appointed for his appearance, Wiclif was attended to St. Paul's by the Duke of Lancaster, and by Lord Henry Percy, the Earl Marshal. The scene which ensued was exceedingly tumultuous. An immense concourse was collected in the church to witness the proceedings; and it was not without the greatest difficulty, that a passage could be made through the crowd, for Wiclif and his distinguished companions to approach the spot where the prelates were assembled. The Bishop of London, on observing the impatience with which the Earl Marshal was forcing his way, and not, perhaps, highly gratified by seeing the delinquent so powerfully attended, told the Earl, peremptorily, that "if he had known what *maistries* he would have kept in the church, he would have stopped him out from coming there." This unceremonious address was instantly resented by "the fiery Duke, who (possibly conscious that nothing more had been done than was necessary to make their way through the press) replied to the bishop, that "he would keep such maistry there though he said nay." The parties, at last, struggled through, to our lady's chapel, behind the high altar, where the archbishop (Sudbury,) the Bishop of London, and other prelates, were assembled, together with several noblemen who had resorted thither to witness the proceedings. When Wiclif came into the presence of his judges, and stood before them to make answer as to the charges which might be produced against him, the Earl Marshal desired him to be seated, as indulgence which the fatigues of the day would render reasonable, and even necessary, as he had many things to answer for. "This intermeddler," says old Fox, "should have sent the Bishop of London into a fume before he came there." He declared that Wiclif "should not sit there." It was not according to law or reason, that he, which was cited to appear before his ordinary, should sit down during the time of his answer, but should stand. Upon these words much angry and indecent altercation ensued; in the course of which the duke began to assail the bishop with violent menaces, and told him that "he would bring down the pride not only of him, but of all the prelacy of England;" and added, "thou bearest thyself so brag upon thy *parents*, which shall not be able to help thee; they shall have enough to do to help themselves." The *parents* of the bishop were the Earl and Countess of Devonshire: and yet it would seem, he was able to keep the noble blood in his veins from hotly rebelling at this imperious threat; for his reply was singularly moderate and wise; he declared that in truth, "his confidence was not in his parents, nor in any man else, but only in God—in whom he trusted."—The *soft answer* failed, in this case, to *turn away wrath*. The passion of the duke overcame both his prudence and his sense of propriety, (a circumstance not very unusual even in those days of chivalrous courtesy) and he vented his indignation by saying, in a low voice, to his next neighbor, that "he would rather pluck the bishop by the hair of his head out of the church, than he would take this at his hand." The Duke was at that time far from popular with the citizens. He was not free from some design upon their liberties. They had, moreover, been thrown into a state of some excitement by the display of angry feelings which they had witnessed. Hence, the vindictive language of the duke set them instantly in a flame; and they cried out vehemently, that they would lose their lives rather than see their bishop so contemptuously and brutally treated. On this, the uproar became general; the assembly was broken up in furious disorder; and the process against Wiclif was for a time, suspended. The tumult of the day, however, did not end here; all London was speedily in confusion. A band of rioters proceeded, the next day, to the Duke of Lancaster's palace, one of the most princely structures in the kingdom, reversed his arms as those of a traitor, and massacred a clergyman, whom they mistook for the Earl Marshal. The mob was at last dispersed by the exertions of the Bishop of London; the Mayor and Aldermen were removed from their offices; and their places are said to have been filled by the duke with dependents of his own."

[From Jesse's Gleanings.]

CURIOUS ANECDOTE OF A DOG.

The captain of a trading vessel, who now resides at Brighton, picked up lately a dog at sea, more than twenty miles from land. This circumstance may throw some light on the fact of dogs, which have been sent to France or Ireland from England, finding their way back. The present earl of L—— sent some drafted hounds from his kennel in Cumberland to Ireland, where they were safely received, and a receipt given for them to the person who brought them over. Three weeks afterwards, two of those hounds made their appearance at Lord L's kennel, though in a very exhausted state. A gentleman also informed me, that a pointer dog, which had been left at Calais, made its way over to England. The most amusing fact of this kind that I know of, is one that was related to me by a gentleman on whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance; and, though it may appear to some of my readers to border upon the marvellous, I think it too entertaining to withhold it. He informed me that a friend of his, an officer in the forty-fourth regiment, who had occasion, when in Paris, to pass one of the bridges across the Seine, had his boots, which had been previously well polished, dirtied by a poodle-dog rubbing against them. He in consequence went to a man who was stationed on the bridge, and had them cleaned. The same circumstance having occured more than once, his curiosity was excited, and he watched the dog. He saw him roll himself in the mud of the river, and then watch for a person with well polished boots, against whom he contrived to rub himself. Finding that the shoeblack was owner of the dog, he taxed him with the artifice; and, after a little hesitation, he confessed that he had taught the dog the trick, in order to procure customers for himself. The officer, being much struck with the dog's sagacity, purchased him at a high price, and brought him to England. He kept him tied up in London some time, and then released him. The dog remained with him a day or two, and then made his escape. A fortnight afterwards, he was found with his former master, pursuing his old trade on the bridge.

A man who speaks of adding to Time, may be excused for entertaining a mean notion of his fellows.

THE SACRED HISTORY OF THE WORLD, AS DISPLAYED IN THE CREATION AND PRIMEVAL EVENTS, TO THE DELUGE: By Sharon Turner, Harpers' Family Library, No. XXXII.

It was a great oversight in the theologians of the papal church to resist the admission of the Copernican system, that the earth moved round its axis, to prefer to cling to the Ptolemaic theory, of the sun actually circling round us, as it appears to do. This old theory is incompatible with the Mosaic account, of a day beginning before the luminous upon earth, the sun is [illegible] necessary to make the period of time which constitutes a day. But on the Copernican system, the earth does this without the sun, as its revolving motion round its own centre, which forms our day, does not require the solar luminary.

It is an opinion which phenomena of nature are continuing to strengthen in the observing mind, that light and heat have such analogies and intimate relations with the effects and laws of the electric, magnetic, and galvanic fluids, as to induce a belief that they are all modifications of the same ethereal substance. If this be a just conclusion, the rise and action of light included the operation of all these fluids in the geological formations.

That Moses was correct in representing the earth as first covered by the waters, before they were drawn off into the sea, is manifest from the admission of those philosophers who are least disposed to favor his authority. La Place mentions, "There cannot be the least doubt but that the sea covered a great part of our continents, on which it has left incontestible proofs of its existence. The successive subsidence of isles, and of a part of the continents, followed by extended subsidence of the waters of the sea, which have uncovered parts previously submersed, appear to be indicated by the different phenomena which the surface and strata of the existing continent present us."

La Place gives an astounding idea of the distance of our system from the great host of the heavens; for he says, "Those stars which, from their great brilliancy, appear to be *nearest* to us, are at least 200,000 times farther from us than the sun." Systeme vol. 1. p. 172. Dr. Wollaston reckoned Sirius, the beautiful star near the bottom of Orion, to be 525,481 times more distant from us than the sun. Dr. Bradley reasoned that Draco was 400,000 times the same distance.

The substance of the moon is more known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is forty nine times greater than that of the whole earth. There is ground for supposing that all is solid at its surface, for it appears in powerful telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some have thought they could perceive the effects, and even the explosions, of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon which rise to the height of nearly two miles; and it has been inferred that it has deep cavities, like the basins of our seas.

Men on board a ship, while lying in the moonlight with their faces exposed to the beams, often have their muscles spasmodically distorted, and their mouths drawn awry; others have been so injured in their sight as to lose it for several months." "Fish hung up all night in the light of the moon, when eaten next day, has occasioned violent sickness and excruciating pains." Montgom. Travels of Tyerm and Bonnett. The Baptist missionaries mention that he who has slept in the moonlight is heavy when he awakes, and as if deprived of his senses. This corresponds with what Plutarch notices.—"Every body knows that those who sleep abroad under the influence of the moon are not easily waked, but seem stupid and senseless."

Plutarch's notices are:—"The moon has some influence on flesh; meat corrupts sooner in the moonlight than in the sun—nurses are cautious of exposing their infants to the moonbeams—women brought to bed at full moon have easy labors—hence Diana, or the moon, was made the goddess of childbirth; and Timotheus says, 'And by the moon, which lessens, the pains of woman'—the carpenters refuse trees cut in the full of the moon, as softer—farmers usually thrash their wheat in the wane; it is then drier, and bears the flail better; in the full, it is moist and bruised—dough levens sooner in the full—at this time, most dew falls. Hence the poet Aleman calls the dew the daughter of the air and of the moon."—Plutarch's Sympos. lib. iii. quest. 6. I observe that Mr. Edmonstone who had lived thirty years in the forests of Demerara, remarks that trees cut in full moon split, and the wood soon rots.

Of three gneiss pebbles taken out of a cod's stomach, on one plant of the fucus coriifervoides, of a deep green, was found growing in active vegetation, and nearly two feet long; on the other, a plant two thirds shorter than the former was growing: and another was attached to it about three inches long.—The stones adhered strongly to the substances of the stomach, and were cut out from it.

[From the Adventures of a Younger Son.]

REMARKABLE FURY IN A HORSE.

"My first impression of its being some one in practical subjection, on discovering that I was between it and the tower. I endeavored to distinguish what it was, but all I could see was a silvery cloud of sand rising in a bright

circle, and a dark object, at intervals, discernible. I spurred, and galloped towards it.—As I advanced, I saw it was a horse, rearing incessantly on a round. I went on, and amid the clouds of sand, I saw that the lunging and plunging of the horse was every instant more violent. My own threw up his crest, replied to his loud neighings, and pressed on; but, on approaching the object, my astonishment was raised to the highest pitch at a voice hailing me, and at beholding a man, in cavalry uniform, half covered with sand, while the sweat and blood were trickling down from his close cropped poll to his forehead and face. I shouted out,—"What is the matter?" when the horse came towards me. His large eye and expanded nostrils were of deep crimson, and the blood from several gashes on his head, neck, and flanks, mingled with the white foam on his bright black skin. With erect mane and tail, and open mouth, he came to within a few yards of me. I pulled up, and drew my sabre. He then wheeled round, and, making several circles within each other in rapid motion, he flung out his hind legs at the prostrate soldier, whose sword defended him with difficulty. The horse endeavored to avoid being cut by alertness and rapidity. The saddle and housings, lying by the man, in some measure protected him.—On being foiled in striking with his hind feet, the horse turned round short on his haunches, and, with startling ferocity, plunged in head foremost, like a tiger, striking with his fore feet right out, and even trying to get hold of the man with his teeth.

Here was a revolution,—the horse attempting to kill his rider, and using his armed hoofs against his head! In compliance with my spirit of freedom, I should have aided the horse, or remained neuter; but instinct impelled me to side with the biped. Pushing in to the rescue, I endeavored to get between the two, but it was no easy matter; for the horse made no attack on me; on the contrary, he used every effort to avoid my interference. I hallooed, and tried to drive him off. He retreated a hundred yards, when as once or twice, I was dismounting to succor the apparently exhausted man, he returned to the charge. However, from exertion and loss of blood, he waxed weak and less wary; so that, after many abortive attempts, I succeeded in ham stringing him. He now gave one loud bellow, and strove, with a staggering gait, to gallop off, frequently falling. I followed, and had several cuts at him, till, faint from loss of blood, he fell, unable to rise.

I left him there, and went back to the man who seemed in little better condition than the horse. All I could distinguish, in answer to my speaking to him, was—"Water!—water!—water!"—but I had none, nor was there any near us. The man's mouth was clotted, almost cemented with blood and sand; I wiped it and his nostrils with my jacket.—Partly by signs, and partly by words, he directed me to open the holsters on his saddle. I did so, and found old Falstaff's substitute for a pistol, a bottle—not indeed of sack, but of arrack. I gave him some, and rubbed his face and head with the remainder. This restored him, when I asked him to get up and ride my horse, till we should arrive at some hut. He waved his hand, and said,

"No! I have had enough of horses today."

"Well, will you walk?"

"How can I?" he replied, "my leg and my left arm are cracked; or you would not have found me beaten by that brute. If you had not come up, he would have finished me. I was nearly done. I never heard of such a thing before, though I have been a rough rider to the regiment for sixteen years, and passed all sorts and breeds of cross grained cattle. Never, till now, could one throw me from his back, without rearing, on a clean field. Then to come in upon me, like a wild beast, with hoof and tooth!—he must be mad. I hope you have killed him."

Dungaree was the nearest village. I mounted, rode thither, pressed a palanquin into service, and returned to the soldier. He was in great pain, but calmer. He told me, the horse belonged to the colonel of the regiment. He had been purchased, at a great price, of an Arab; was quiet at first, but afterward became so vicious and violent that none could mount him. "I," he continued, "undertook to tame him, or kill him. I have done my best. I tried in vain to work down his mettle; he was not to be beaten. Deprived of his food, he was only the more furious, and watched, with wonderful cunning, every occasion of kicking and biting me. Once he got hold of me by the back, and lifted me into his manger; and if I had not been tolerably strong, and assisted by others, he would have killed me. Whenever I rode him, he used every artifice to throw me; which he had never been able to achieve till to day, when, by violent lungings and lashing's out, he worked the saddle down to his loins, and, in that situation, set off at full speed, and succeeded in shaking me off. As I was lying handcuffed up, he broke my arm, and, I believe my leg. Then, after going a short distance, he stopped, and wheeled round to renew the blow. I had, with great difficulty, drawn my sword; and till you, sir, came up, which was a few minutes, he was attacking me in the way you found him. Though I had wounded him with my sabre in many places, the devil only grew more savage. I was frightened more at his looks than at any thing else; and do verily believe, sir, he was the devil."

The Irish have an ingenuity about them which the gentry possess not. For instance, at the last Cork sessions, a spalpeen, who was indicted for stealing a fine *boaring pig* from the still of a poteen-maker, set up his defence, that he had lost a sporting dog of the city about a twelve month before, and by accident he thought this was him! The jury felt for the mistake and acquitted him.—*London paper.*

Communications.

For the New England Galaxy.

ON THE COMPARATIVE STABILITY OF FREE AND DESPOTIC GOVERNMENTS.

Continued.

As we have considered the danger to which a free government is most liable, and more particularly that which grows out of a disunion among the several States, it may not appear altogether irrelevant to look for a moment at the present political posture of the country, and estimate the qualifications of its present Chief Magistrate, for his high office. It is of the utmost importance in a liberal form of government, that its first officer should be well qualified by nature and education to preside over its discordant interests, and to reconcile and strengthen their bond of union, that nothing shall exist to disturb its serenity or weaken its strength. He should be wise, prudent, and vigilant. With the sagacity to foresee danger, and the wisdom to prevent it. With the energy to enforce, and the mildness to conciliate. Above the influence of prejudice, or passion, or self-interest. He should be able to look upon the whole land, as with the eye of a father, loving every individual portion of it alike, and anxious to render to each impartial justice. He should surround himself only with counsellors of tried faith, of sound learning and experience, and of unimpeachable integrity.

As the term of the General's office approaches its termination, his friends are mustering all their force to secure his re-election, and his opponents are not less zealous in their operations. All fair and honest modes of opposition are stoutly adopted, and the battle will be debated by a strenuous controversy, and we see little chance of their sheathing the swords "*for lack of argument.*" There are four armies in the field; the General has his own well-rewarded retainers; Van Buren is supported by a rather weak, inefficient and undisciplined soldiery; Calhoun comes trooping from his fastness with his clan; and Henry Clay is surrounded by his own faithful and steadfast friends. To whom will be yielded the palm of victory is known only to the God of Battles.

The General, though in the field, cannot with much consistency suffer himself to be sustained as a candidate for re-election. But that he will allow a second nomination there can be no doubt. His favorite rule of rotation in office cannot reach and apply to him.—Let the enemies of Jackson, as such, surrender up their offices, because one man should not retain office long to the exclusion of others; but let *not* the General yield *his* upon the same principle after the expiration of his term,—for what reason no man can tell. Why the rule should operate in the one case as rightly as in the other, must be decided by the President's consistency. How he can reconcile with his conscience such continuance in office by himself in so many instances discountenanced, is beyond conception; how he can recal his own (or rather his Cabinet's) language in his message to Congress that "it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term," and not blush to be again a competitor for the highest post in the gift of the people, passes belief. How can he seriously recommend a rule of practice, and then without a reason or apology for his apparent inconsistency virtually nullify the same? This enigma may perhaps be solved by Southern discrimination, and Jackson logic, but it defies Northern sagacity.

As a public man, little more can be said of the General, than that at New Orleans he led on to triumph the American arms. The victory, though unimportant in itself, was honorable to American courage, and consequently reflected credit upon him whose good fortune it was to command our army.—For this he deserved, and always secured the thanks and gratitude of the country. But the recompense has been strikingly, in our opinion, disproportioned to the good effected. Like our other distinguished officers of the army and navy, he might have been rewarded with some important and lucrative post under government, and with that, together with the gratitude and respect of a great people, he would, or should have been satisfied. Other victories of equal importance are almost unmentioned; other Generals and officers of the navy have achieved equally momentous and honorable triumphs, but they have all dwindled into comparative insignificance; and all this owing to the singular good fortune of the General in having friends whose interests were identified with his own. The victories of Scott, Miller, Brown, Boyd, Harrison, Bainbridge, Hull, Perry, Lawrence, Decatur, and McDonough reflect as much lustre on the American arms, and effected as great good, as the battle of New Orleans.

The President could have had none other than a political rule for his dismissals, or the removals would not have been confined strictly to the ranks of his own adherents. The office holder was not ousted because of any incapacity for discharging faithfully the duties of office, but because in heart and conscience he could not believe the General fitted by education and experience, to preside over the welfare of the Union, and because he could not give his vote, and join in the clamor for Jackson and "reform." So those who succeeded them, were not selected for any real personal merit or integrity, but were *rewarded* for simply giving their vote for their military benefactor. It was a mere system of reward and punishment. It was a system of universal proscription, removing the conscientious opponent, no matter how pure, and elevating in his stead the supporter, no matter how ignorant of the high and responsible duties of office. If this be republicanism we have misunderstood the liberal meaning of the term, and the great principles of the constitution; at all events, dignify it by whatever name you please, it will if persisted in, lower the spirit and character of the people, shackle the freedom of opinion, and almost make sycophants of free and independent men.

For the New England Galaxy.

REMINISCENCE.

Mr. Editor,—Previous to the establishment of our present efficient Fire Department there were in existence several voluntary associations, formed for mutual protection against fire. Valuable services were rendered by these clubs or societies, but their continuance as fire companies in this city was rendered unnecessary, by the very active, energetic and judicious manner in which our fire police has been sustained by the enterprise and public spirit of the valuable men who compose our Fire Department; an institution of which we are very justly proud.

Of one of these societies I was a member. I had formed intimacies there which can never be forgotten. I regretted that circumstances rendered it expedient to sever the bonds by which we had been long united. I however reluctantly gave my consent, and the society voted to hold its *final* meeting at the Tremont House, and that it should then be finally and forever dissolved. The President expressed a hope that the meeting might be fully attended and that the Society might resemble the Dying Swan, whose last notes are said to be its sweetest. On the appointed evening a goodly number of members of the S. F. Society assembled, and after despatching the preliminary business and passing the final vote of dissolution, sat down in melancholy silence to the convivial with all the deliberation of the ancient (Romans), who opened up the vein which I am very sure can never be compressed, but the character of which has been fully sustained up to the present moment by the accomplished individual who conducts that establishment.

I shall never forget that meeting, Sir; it was one of deep interest and my feelings were wrought upon by the grief worn countenances around me. After the cloth was removed the members lowered their heads and sat some minutes in profound silence; at length a venerable member arose, and addressed the chair as nearly as I can recall them, in the following words:—

"This is an unaccustomed spectacle. For the first time, Mr. President, sadness and sorrow overshadow the faces and affect the appetites of the members of this Society. For the first time, Sir, the generous wine cup stands untasted before us and the noble haunch of venison leaves the table untouched.

Sir, why is this? What dreadful calamity has befallen us? Why is the voice of mourning and lamentation heard in our land?

Sir, "ICHABOD" has been inscribed on the once proud banner of our country; the glory has departed, the brightest star in the galaxy of our country's benefactors has sunk below the horizon never to rise again. Lynx-eyed patriotism and lion-hearted valor which in olden time were the guardians and protectors of our country's honor, have quietly descended to the "tomb of the Capulets," to the "receptacle of things lost upon earth." In one word, Sir, the S. F. Society is no more—and we, the aged, the middle aged, and the young have assembled to pay the last and honors to the illustrious dead; to shed a tear over departed greatness, to mourn the loss our country has sustained; to weep even as those who have no hope.

Mr. President, my excited feelings and your sad countenances concur in the admonition, that it is time to close these remarks and this melancholy meeting. We leave, Sir, to impartial history the mournful, the interesting, the grateful task, of recording on her imperishable tablets, the epitaph of our Society. It is our duty to *bury* Cæsar, not to *praise* him.

With these remarks wrung from me, by the sad influences which surround me, I ask leave, Mr. President, to propose a sentiment which custom and propriety require should be drank standing.

"The memory of the S. F. Society.—Truths immortal pencil has recorded its heroic achievements, its deeds of noble daring on the brightest pages of our country's history. Millions yet unborn will listen with delighted gratitude to the stories of its services and its sacrifices, while the deeds of ancient chivalry will suffer a total eclipse, and the once celebrated exploits of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans will be remembered only as a trifling quarrel among children of a larger growth, resulting in the usual quantum of black eyes and bloody noses."

The sentiment was drank and the Society separated forever.

MELVILLE.

For the New England Galaxy.

LITERARY ITEMS—No. II.

Oh! the blessings of letters!—enabling the industrious to search into the history of past ages and to draw from thence instruction, wisdom, and happiness!

A DEFINITION,

Not found in any Dictionary.

A *short* man!—not *long* for this world.

"LOVE WILL FIND OUT A WAY."

On Christmas day, in the year 1536, at the Abbey Church of St. Mary in Dromshire, just as the host was about to be elevated, a shrill voice, which nevertheless appeared to be half suffocated with emotion, cried out from the gallery, "I am a woman and the abbot's a villain." A great stir ensued in the gallery. The abbot suddenly appeared in front, holding a pale and affrighted-looking young man with an *extremely feminine face* to the audience and said, "the prayers of the righteous are desired for an unhappy soul grievously tormented with fits of lunacy." The young man was then carried out.

KANT.

Bonaparte got a committee of the French Institute to draw up a report of the Kantian School of Philosophy. He might as well have ordered them to draw up a geography of the moon. A Frenchman can not understand Kant: it is better understood *here* than any where.

PLEASURE OF HOPE.

Well represented by a painting, wherein a man is to be seen standing in the rain upon the edge of a muddy pool, angling for trout.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

N. P. Willis informs his friends, that he has had a slight attack of the *cholera*. It was the same gentleman who sat on the taffrail of a large brig and played with his feet in the water,—and who says he saw *indistinctly* through the dead lights (about five inches of plank) soft glimpses of the moon,—first—not first-rate, impressions.

MILITARY,

A military man, like a monk, leaves the concerns of the civil world behind him and while he plays a bloody game for his own life or death with the enemy who faces him, has little time to think of what is happening to his native country, which he has abandoned.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS IN THE HANDS OF GREAT AUTHORS.

Tasso has composed in La Secchia Rapita, Weave admired Italian cantos on a *bucket*.

Virgil has celebrated the death and apparition of a *gnat*.

Cardan wrote in praise of *Nero*.

Defoe wrote the history of the *Devil*, in which he gave him his due.

Gray wrote on the death of a *cat*.

Homer wrote the war between the *Frogs and Mice*.

Henaius treated of a *Louse and a Donkey*.

Lucian wrote upon a *fly*.

Barnes, the editor of Homer, wrote a poem, the design of which is to prove that Solomon was the author of the Iliad!

Groslet in his Vercort, made a *parrot* the subject of one of the best poems in the French language.

Pope should not be forgotten who wrote an epic on a *lock of hair*.

Scaliger treated of a *goose*.

Every one has read *Swift's* meditation on a *broomstick*.

It is better however to take a subject too small for the capacity than the other extreme, for instance,—*Barlow* wrote the Columbiad, Bob also numberless verses upon Waterloo by numberless poets.

A STRANGE AUTHOR.

Sir William Read, the author of a work on *optics* could neither read or write, and when his book was printed, did not know which was the right side up—proved and which the wrong.

THE RESPECTIVE OF ASTRONOMY.

Ramus, the author of the *Fedara*, was obliged to sell his books and collections in the hour of starvation.

Stevens, the celebrated historian, opened his door to a prison, he died in the [illegible]

Kenna, often wanted a change of linen and a dinner.

Stowe, the able and faithful historian, died in 1605, aged 80, and to the shame of the time in great poverty. He got a monument however, and realized, the saying: "he asked for bread and they gave him a stone."

Savage. See Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

Sentel, the translator of Horace, and *Spelmhow*, who purchased the same office for Cato, died in prison for debt. *George Withers*, ditto.

The necessaries of life would have been comforts to *Tasso*.

Vangelas left his body to the surgeons for the benefit of his creditors. He was more honest than most debtors, who, when they pay their greatest debt, the debt to nature, contrive to shirk the rest of their creditors.

OTHER FACTS ABOUT AUTHORS.

Dr. Walker, among other things, wrote a work on the English Particles: this gave rise to the following pithy epitaph upon his tomb—

"Here lie Walker's Particles,"
equal in brevity to that upon Fuller,
"Here lies Fuller's Earth."

Rousseau, wrote divinely on *virtue*, on *obedience to parents*, and *filial affection*. He was the son of a cobbler, and when this himself patent waited at the door of the theatre to embrace his son, on the success of his first piece, the inhuman poet repulsed his father with insult and contempt.

Waller thus spoke of Milton's Paradise Lost, when it was published. "The old blind schoolmaster John Milton hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man if its length be not considered a merit, it hath no other."

DEBT.

Sam Foote clearly demonstrated the advantage of not paying our debts. It is the art of living without money. It saves keeping accounts. It makes others work for our repose and prevents the cares and embarrassments of riches. It checks avarice, because we have nothing to begin to save upon, and encourages generosity, because we are always more generous with another's property than our own. In short, it draws upon us the inquiries and attentions of the world, while we live, and makes us sincerely regretted by all when we die. Foote attended Mr. Fordyce's auction for several days, he finally purchased a single pillow. Upon the query, why he did so? he replied, "as the late owner could sleep so well upon it owing so much money, perhaps he might also, as he did not then sleep well under similar circumstances." The laws against debtors in the two most rational, liberal and free governments in the world are the severest. Perhaps because they know best the value of money, but more probably, because they estimate its worth.

BULLS AND BLUNDERS.

A book seller not long ago, put in his catalogue under the article, *surgery*. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

Phillips, in his pastorals, makes shepherdesses tear their hair and beat their breasts at their own deaths.

Ye brighter maids, faint emblems of my fair,
With looks cast down, and with dishevell'd hair,
In bitter anguish beat your breasts and moan
Her death untimely, as it were your own.

There is a curious couplet in Blackmore's Arthur.

A painted vest prince Vortigern had on,
Which from a *naked* Pict his grandaire won.

An Irishman was arraigned for stealing a goose.—He procured a friend to swear that he had known the goose in the possession of the prisoner ever since it was a gosling, whereupon he was acquitted. The witness himself was soon after arraigned for stealing a gun,—recollecting the successful defence of his friend, he procured another to swear for him, that he had known the gun in the possession of the prisoner ever since it was a little pistol. The prisoner was not however acquitted.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1832.

☞ This paper, which probably contains the greatest quantity of original matter of any paper in this section of the country, issues two editions every Saturday. The first is mailed for our country subscribers at 12 o'clock, M. The second issues after the arrival of the mail, and contains the latest intelligence from the south—OFFICE 12 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

REPORT ON THE CHOLERA. A very valuable work upon the Spasmodic Cholera, from all the original and authentic sources of information on this subject, has been drawn up under the direction of the Counsellors of the Massachusetts Medical Society. It also contains a map of the progress of this disease.

The names of the distinguished gentlemen who have prepared this volume, would alone entitle it to great consideration even if treating upon a subject of less general interest; but as a history of a scourge which has visited Europe and our own shores so heavily, containing opinions and directions gathered from the experience of the most learned physicians in the world, it possesses an importance which should recommend it to every family. We hope that it will rapidly meet with a wide circulation.

TABLET OF RURAL ECONOMY. We have received the prospectus and first number of a weekly paper to be published in Newburgh, bearing the above title. It is devoted to agricultural purposes, and as we consider the welfare of our country to mainly depend upon the prosperity of her farmers, we wish success to this and every other publication addressed to their interests.

ITEMS. In the general spread of this new fashioned branch of manufacture, the "abductive bump," as Dr. Gall might term it, of Editors is most beautifully manifested.

We give the palm, however, to the Editors of the Baltimore Minerva, whose last paper contains a whole column of cuts, communication from our esteemed correspondent Red and all, without any regard to the scriptural injunction, to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. The July number of this work has been issued by the Messrs. Buckingham of this city, Editors and Proprietors. In addition to its usual variety of articles, it contains a portrait of Nathaniel Hurd, who as a seal cutter and die engraver, was the most distinguished of any man in the Colonies.

A terrific [illegible] of the present summer may be found in the [illegible]

Dr. Foote [illegible] great grievance in the city, especially to the poor or gentry, says that he recommended a Lord Poor, who lived on a small pension, and had been often invited to dinner by the Duke of Ormonde, and as often excused himself. At last the Duke kindly expostulated with him, and would know the reason why he so constantly refused him. Lord Poor honestly told him he could not afford it, but if he would put a guinea into his hand as often as he invited him he would not decline the honor. This was afterwards done, and Lord Poor was frequently the Duke's guest.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The British brig Sarah arrived Monday at New York from Liverpool, bringing papers of that city of May 17, and London of the 18th. The return of Earl Grey to the ministry is confirmed, although the arrangements seem not to have been yet completed. Extracts follow:

From a London paper of May 16.

It became known early in the day that the Duke of Wellington had experienced the greatest difficulty in prevailing upon any men of weight and authority to unite with him in the Administration. The speeches delivered in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Baring, Mr. Wynn, and others, who were either to form part of the Duke's Cabinet, or closely bound up in interest with it, tendered it manifest that the difficulties of forming a Government to carry on the business of the State, by an honorable means, were absolutely insurmountable. This gave a speedy impulse to the expectations of those who desired to see Lord Grey's Government reinstated in power, that it might complete the healing measure for conciliating the public mind in the metropolis, and for allaying the agitated and excited feelings of discontent, bursting out in irritating and almost tumultuous proceedings in various parts of the country.

Persons from the West-end, who are in confidential intercourse with the principal leaders of both parties, came into the city about one and two o'clock, and from their reports of the proceedings relating to the formation of a new Government, the belief became general that no rupture would take place in the public policy. The effect of this revived confidence upon the more opulent and influential members of the Stock Exchange was very remarkable; it was sufficient not only to counteract the effect of the drain for gold at the Bank, which had begun to make a serious impression in the city, but to excite a sanguine expectation of improvement in the market. In this state of things it became known that the Bank Directors had adopted the strong resolution of upholding public confidence, and dissipating alarm, by offering to lend money on Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, &c.

From the London Morning Herald of May 16.

In the House of Lords, last night, after some petitions had been presented, Earl Grey moved the adjournment of the House till Thursday next, stating that he did so in consequence of a communication he had the honor to receive from his Majesty. Lord Kenyon inquired what was the nature of that communication? The Lord Chancellor observed that although the noble Earl had tendered his resignation to the Crown, his Lordship still stood in the situation of Minister; and that every one must pretty well understand that the communication could have reference to the state of public affairs only, and the change in his Majesty's Ministry. He could only add that, as far as he knew, the communication had not yet led to any result, and that it might lead to none. The like expressions were used by Earl Grey.

Their Lordships then adjourned to Thursday.

In the Commons, almost as soon as there was a full attendance of members, on the presentation of a petition from Liverpool, (against further supplies till the Reform Bill be passed,) Mr. Hume stated that he understood Earl Grey had been sent for by his Majesty; that Earl Grey had an audience of the King, and that, with the view of avoiding any angry debate, or of throwing obstacles in the way of conciliatory arrangements, he proposed that the House should abstain from all further proceeding with business. He had 14 petitions to present, but, to avoid the risk of increasing irritation, he would take on himself the responsibility of abstaining, for the present, from presenting them.

Mr Baring communicated that the efforts and arrangements for the formation of a new administration were "at an end"—a communication that was loudly cheered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Lord Althorp) said he felt it to be his duty to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to state that Earl Grey had received a communication from his Majesty—that the Noble Earl had had an audience of the King—and that under the peculiar circumstances, he would move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn to Thursday. This communication was greeted with great cheering; and after a short conversation the motion was agreed to, and the House forthwith adjourned without transacting any other business, till Thursday.

From the Times, 16th.

The announcement last evening of the return of Lord Grey and his colleagues to office was received by the public with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. The little political coteries in the streets testified their satisfaction in every possible way, cheering, singing, and dancing, and in all parts of the metropolis the welkin rang with John Bull's boisterous hilarity. This was, indeed, a reaction. Almost all the banking-houses that are connected with country banks forwarded the news to the country by express. We have to notice one pleasing result of this new and gratifying state of things. Before nine o'clock in the evening, many of the offensive allusions to the Royal Family which have been so conspicuous during the last three or four days, had disappeared.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. At a dinner given by the Garrick Club on Saturday last to the Earl of Mulgrave, in consequence of his recent appointment, the Earl of Glengall, who was in the chair, gave "The King and the rest of the Royal Family," (the usual order is, first the King, then the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family,) when not a soul rose nor made the slightest demonstration. There were between forty and fifty noblemen and gentlemen present.

CHOLERA. *Edinburgh, May 12.* New cases, 6; died, 2; recovered, 4.

May 13. New cases, 4; died, 3; recovered, 2; remaining, 24. Total cases, 330; deaths, 127; recoveries, 141.

The cases on Saturday were in Baron Grant's Close, Calton Hill stairs, Castle Bank, Gilchorn's Close, Middlebay street, and Bell's Wynd.

The cases yesterday were in Canongate, West Richmond street, Coull's Close and West Port.

Board of Health for the city of Dublin,
Lower Castle Yard, 12th May, 1832.

General Daily Report of the Cholera. The Board of Health for the city of Dublin congratulate their fellow citizens on a great diminution of new cases of Cholera in Dublin this day, as well as the continued increase of recoveries.

The new cases reported are	18
The deaths	8
Recoveries	32

Within the last seven days, 264 have been discharged cured, from the large hospitals alone, each patient provided with comfortable clothing, and soup tickets for a fortnight. And the Board anxiously hope that the warning they have so frequently given, with respect to the necessity of temperance may be attended to.

FRANCE. The cholera report for Friday (yesterday this day) is less unfavorable than that of Thursday, presenting a diminution of 19 in the number of deaths, and of 37 in the new cases received at the hospitals. The weather continues delightfully calmed temperature, but as we have had a good deal of rain to day, we may hope for a favorable change.

TO THE PUBLIC. William Jodrey, a lad in his eleventh year, was yesterday brought to the Police Court by his father in law, the constable, and examined on the charge of having committed an assault and battery, of a most cruel and savage character, on the person of Jedediah Morse, a child of about five years of age. The evidence was given by Mr. Whitney, the father of the child, and by Dr. Bigelow, who was called in to attend the child after the occurrence. It was given in evidence that this lad had repeatedly kicked, thrown and choked a Mr. Pressell in Pittsfield street, without any authority given by his parents, and that on those occasions he paid the money in advance for the privilege of doing [illegible] and no notice given to his parents. On the day before yesterday he hired a [illegible] and returned, and was then found [illegible] It was also shown that this lad [illegible] tickets of lottery brokers, from whom he stole twenty dollars. [illegible] the sum of twenty dollars was stolen by him. [illegible] thinks it a duty to the public to make the facts known, and to express his surprise that the [illegible] should silently [illegible] and pardon by the contemptible conduct of a child of such an age, when a moment's reflection would satisfy them that the consequences [illegible] could not have been honestly obtained.

Examined F. B. Mennard.

N. B. The publishers of other newspapers will oblige a friend to the community by reprinting the above.

Boston, June 28, 1832.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Ontario county, Paul F. Torrey was put to the bar on the 12th inst. to be tried for the murder of his son, Jedediah, aged six years. On the next day, a jury was empannelled, after several challenges both on the part of the prisoner and of the prosecution. The allegation, as stated by the District Attorney was, that, for three successive days, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, prisoner continued beating the child so cruelly, that it died from the effects of the chastisement on Sunday. It was proved that on Friday, the child was found dead on a bed, in a very distant part of the house. The prisoner said it had been the child next wish to trouble his neighbors about the channel. He also said that the child [illegible] death, and that he had declared it himself. The prisoner's doctor testified that she lived in his family last. It appeared of himself, herself, and two children, boys of seven and six years of age. Jedediah was whipped by him on Friday night. Differences occurred between her and the prisoner, she went into the garden; from which she [illegible] minutes in the house, like whipping, for an hour more. The child's eyes looked swollen and [illegible] the next morning. The father beat him again Sunday, and he came out of the house with [illegible] on but his under flannel, and several gashes on his head. The child was sick. She sent him into the [illegible] where he laid down in bed with his father. He [illegible] afterwards very sick. The prisoner manifested [illegible] symptoms of regard for the boy, and told him to be good, and he would take care of him. He died on Monday morning, after they had rubbed his face and body with spirits, put draughts to his feet, &c. When his sister told prisoner that Jedediah was dead, he manifested some anxiety, and begged her to rub the body with spirits, in hopes she might bring him to life. She described the manner in which she found the corpse, according to the prisoner's direction, laying it out there was much blood observed on the bed clothes, from the wounds in the head; and there were several black and blue marks on the body. Several other witness testified that he saw the prisoner [illegible] the boy violently with a raw hide, in a store on Saturday morning. He observed that one of his eyes was much bruised, and that he had gashes in the head. Five physicians described the condition of the body, as exhibited at the coroner's inquest. It appeared that the prisoner usually carried a small [illegible] to correct the boy; and that, on the Sunday previous he struck him over the head with the sharp edge of a knife, for not holding down his head, while he [illegible] once) was asking a blessing. [This fact proves that he must have been a very passionate hypocrite.]

On behalf of the defence, Eli Bruce was called. He was confined in Canandaigua jail (for his share in the Morgan business,) at the time of the commission of the prisoner. He had studied Medicine, during his incarceration, and became a practising physician. His opinion was, that the prisoner, whom he saw frequently, for several weeks, was afflicted with *delirium tremens*. Other witnesses testified as to his singular conduct and conversation, previous to his commitment. It appeared, in the language of one of them, that he had been "trying to get religion." He would pray in the middle of a prayer, and call for some boy to whip the boys while they were saying the Lord's Prayer, if they were inaccurate; and used whiskey often during the day, so as to be affected by it. He was then ferocious, and was restless many times. It was shown, however, that up to the time of his commitment, he had kept his books regularly, and subsequently assisted in posting them, while in jail. The physician to the jail testified that he was sick for four or five days, from the absence of his usual stimulus; during which time his disease was strongly marked. There was a great number of witnesses examined, who agreed substantially in the facts briefly mentioned above. J. C. Spencer, Esq. summed up for the prisoner, on the 15th, in a speech of four hours. He was followed by Bowen Whiting, Samuel M. Hopkins, Esqs. for the people. The jury were out three hours, and brought in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, of Manslaughter in the second degree. The Court imposed the whole punishment allowed by law for that offence by the Revised Statutes, being seven years imprisonment in the State Prison. The trial produced much excitement; and the verdict was, no doubt, a righteous one. The unhappy man had been in respectable circumstances, as a store keeper in Naples.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE INDIAN WAR. Gen. Scott has received orders forthwith to proceed to Chicago, Illinois, with fourteen companies of Infantry to call the Sacs and Foxes to an account for the murder of some Missionaries, and to require them to reorees the Missisippi in accordance with the treaty they have made with the United States. The frontier settlements of Illinois are in a sad state in consequence of the late war. Provisions are very scarce through the failure of the crops last summer, and now the Indian war prevents the people from planting and tilling the ground.

With respect to this war it ought to be remembered that the Illinois Militia struck the first blow. The Indians did not raise the tomahawk until two of their men were shot down by the militia.

If the government of the United States, as soon as they heard of the rearcasing of the Mississippi by the Sacs and Foxes, had sent men of peace to the Indians to learn the cause of their dissatisfaction, instead of sending military force to drive them off their old possessions, it is most probable that all the blood that has been shed would have been spared, and all the distress and suffering and loss the people of Illinois have sustained and will be subjected to, by this Indian war, would have been prevented, as well as the heavy expense the country in general) must sustain by sending a large military force into that remote part of the Union. When will the rulers of nations learn Wisdom?—*N. State Gazette.*

A SIGN OF THE TIMES. We understand that the office of the Life Insurance Company has been recently run down with applicants since the [illegible] cases of the Cholera at Chelsea. The rates, however, which it may be recollected were lowered some time since, still remain unaltered. The Company is highly lauded by the applicants; for they who [illegible] themselves on the habits of their families rather than themselves, and who take much a quiet business view of matters as to prepare for any event, are least of all likely to become the victims of a malady which [illegible] and far less pay the imposition, and those [illegible] by cases for others and opprobrious for themselves.—*N. Y. American.*

Two young men, the one named Montgomery, the other Alexander, foreigners, personal friends and residents of this country for the last five years, [illegible] wrestling together in mere jest and exercise, in the neighborhood of Bush Hill, on Sunday last, became excited, and finally fought in earnest, and with great severity for several moments. Some of the bystanders at length succeeded in parting them, but Montgomery died an hour afterwards. Alexander, who is by far the heaviest man, fell suddenly over, and died in a few minutes. A jury was called forthwith, and after a sufficient examination of the body, &c. the immediate cause of the death to have been [illegible] were blows given behind the ear.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

Louis the sixteenth would probably have been greatly distinguished as a Catholic preceptor, and confessor. Queen as an example and [illegible] individual in the best manners of her sex; Charles the first might have proved as the model of a well bred English gentleman of this day; and Queen Anne as an [illegible] wife to a country squire.

The misfortunes of all these individuals was, that their characters did not suit the age in which they

lived, and the circumstances that introduced it in which they were called into action.—*View of Social Life in England and France.*

CHOLERA. The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser at Montreal, has favored the Editor with two interesting letters, from which extracts will be found below.

"*Montreal, June 21.*—A very strange being has made his appearance among us within a few days, with a long beard, and attired in ragged and tattered garments, followed by three skeletons of horses, laden with some bundles of rags. Believe me, this man has absolutely been performing wonders in allaying public fear, which had completely taken hold of the people. Very many who had been attacked with the prevailing disease, have been cured by the prescription of this strange individual. The recipe is two spoonfull each of charcoal pulverized, maple sugar and hogshead. If maple sugar cannot be obtained, refined loaf may be used. These must be mixed together and given to the patient, after which a little sugar to remove the disagreeable taste from the mouth. If this remains on the stomach half an hour, the patient is allowed to drink a little spruce beer.—Chocolate may be used after recovery with dry bread. After all this he recommends good fat beans and bacon—the patient, however, to be very moderate at every meal. The medical practitioners admit that he has cured nine cases out of ten that he has treated, where *calomel* has been the cause of disease, and where the patient can be indicated to have confidence in him. You will know the Canadians, and you know they are superstitious to a proverb; they look upon this man as a Saint, and actually bow down to him and touch the hem of his coat with faith in his power.—He charges nothing, and is kept in wonderful employment, as you may imagine. No one knows where he comes from, but all we can learn of him is, that his name is Stephen Ayres—he alleges himself to be a graduate of medicine, from a college in New Jersey; but that he has not practised during this century. The Gazette of this day will contain a very full and detailed report of his mode of cure as witnessed in several instances by a young gentleman of this city, connected with his Majesty's service. It will also contain the mode of treatment adopted by Drs. Daniel and Thomas Arnoldi, and Dr. Stephenson, all of whom have been very successful. Dr. T. Arnoldi was in Edinburgh and Leith, during the ravages of the cholera at those places.

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Friday afternoon, June 22d:

"I wrote you at length yesterday. It gives me great pleasure to be able to communicate the decrease of the Cholera. The Board of Health yesterday reported one hundred and thirty seven new cases, and from conversations which I have had with several practitioners, the cases have been very mild.

"The deaths during the last twenty four hours, previous to the date of yesterday's report, were 72.—The two days preceding they were 149 and 88. The number of new cases reported during the two preceding days were 274 and 164. Several of the deaths reported yesterday are of three or four days standing, from extreme debility and change of treatment.

"All the Doctors I have seen to day, are of opinion that the disease is disappearing. Several are without new cases, or very slight ones. The disease, I am told, is turning into typhus.

"Your Medical Commission, Drs. Rhinelander and DeKay, attended by Drs. Dupuys, Devan and Cutting, arrived here yesterday night, and during to day I have been with them. They have been all introduced to the Medical practitioners, civil and military. The medical staff have given them the freedom of their hospital, and have permitted them to attend any post mortem examination that takes place. As yet they have not had an opportunity of seeing a single case of cholera. They are in communication with our Board of Health, and will receive every facility from them.

"Mrs. Levi Adams died this morning. She is the lady I mentioned yesterday. I was wrong in saying she was from Vermont: her father lives in Northampton, Mass."

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIVES. The schr. Rob Roy, Capt. C. Bassett, from Newburyport, for Portland, was capsized in a white squall, Thursday afternoon, off Boon Island; but on an organ of ballast on board. The captain, crew, and four of the passengers were taken off the wreck by schr. Marion, Capt. Littlefield, from Wells, and brought to this port. The squall was very severe, and lasted but a moment; and the Marion, which was but a short distance off, carried sail at the time the Rob Roy was struck. There were drowned, Mr. Sam'l Cutler and lady, both nearly 70, widow Moses Bailey and son, and Miss Stallard, all of Portland, who were in the cabin when the vessel went over. When the squall struck her, she was under a two reefed mainsail, and her foretopsail was settled down about a foot. Capt. Bassett was near being drowned while reaching down the companion way to save the son of Mrs. Bailey, a lad about five years old. He sunk twice, and on rising was so fortunate as to get hold of the end of a swab which was hanging over the main chains, by which he was enabled to support himself until he received assistance. —*Continued.*

We understand that Gov. Lincoln yesterday nominated Samuel D. Parker, Esq. as Commonwealth's Attorney for the County of Suffolk.—*Gazette.*

A small boat, schr. rigged, about 13 1-2 feet keel, tarred bottom, with broad red streak, drifted ashore bottom up, with her mainsail and jib set, at Long Island, on Thursday afternoon, 6 o'clock. The same boat was seen a little time before, by a boy on Long Island, with two or three men in her, and it is supposed they were drowned.

A boat precisely like the above, except that she was sloop rigged, with a step for another mast, was upset down the harbor on Thursday, her owner, Mr. David Halfpenny, being the only person on board.—He was taken from her bottom after being there three quarters of an hour.—*Daily Adv.*

BOILER. The neighborhood of Vine and Third streets was thrown into a state of considerable alarm on Tuesday afternoon, by a report that an elderly gentleman, one of the most respectable neighbors, had attempted to put an end to his existence by swallowing a powerful dose of poison. The report proved to be too fatally true. It appears that he had purchased an ounce and a half of laudanum at an apothecary's shop in the immediate vicinity, the enlargement of which could not have had the least suspicion of the use it was intended for, from the respectability of the purchaser; and having retired to his room, swallowed the entire portion. He was discovered a few minutes after the commission of the deed, but the extent of the danger was not known until a person was sent to the druggist, and the quantity taken ascertained.—Twelve then eminent physicians were immediately called, and every restorative measure resorted to, the stomach pump, &c., but in vain; the poison had taken too deep a hold upon the system. He lingered till about eleven o'clock last night, when the spirit of life escaped.

The deceased was once in affluent circumstances, and engaged in a business bidding fair for permanent independence; but the blow of fortune underwent a change, and frowned heavily upon him. A series of destructive losses, by flood, fire, and treacherous friends, have probably preyed upon his mind, and overpowered it, resulting in the awful crime of self-destruction.—*Philad. Chronicle.*

[From the Genius of Liberty.]

INNOVATION; OR, THE EVILS OF THE TIMES. To say the times are sadly out of joint, converts of common place. It were generally better to establish precedent than merely to assert them. With that view we premise, without the fear of contradiction, that it has hitherto been regarded in this country, on a sound republican station, that the majority should of right govern the minority. It is opposition to this sentiment but in confirmation of our position, it may be stated that at a splendid dinner given to Gov. Hamilton of S Carolina, on the 26th ult. at Hamburg, on the banks of the Savannah, after a number of other toasts had been drank, the following was offered, "and was accompanied by the complete applause," as stated by the Augusta Chronicle:

"By Hon. W. Smith of Georgia—In connection with the minority rules the majority's fall; in all good republics, the majority must rule the minority. Union now and forever."

[The gentleman who gave this toast, was politely

[From the London Literary Gazette.]

THE LITTLE SHROUD.

She put him on a snow-white shroud,
A chaplet on his head;
And gathered early primroses
To scatter o'er the dead.

She laid him in his little grave—
'Twas hard to lay him there,
When spring was putting forth its flowers,
And every thing was fair.

She had lost many children—now
The last of them was gone;
And day and night she sat and wept
Beside the funeral stone.

One midnight, while her constant tears
Were falling with the dew,
She heard a voice, and lo! her child
Stood by her weeping too!

His shroud was damp, his face was white:
He said, "I cannot sleep,
Your tears have made my shroud so wet;
Oh, mother, do not weep!"

Oh, love is strong!—the mother's heart
Was filled with tender fears;
Oh, love is strong!—cold for her child
Her grief embalmed its tears.

One cave a light shone round her bed,
And there she saw him stand—
Her infant in his little shroud,
A taper in his hand.

"Lo! mother, that my shroud is dry,
And I can sleep once more!"
And beautiful the parting smile
The little infant wore.

And down within the silent grave
He laid his weary head;
And soon the early violets
Grew o'er his grassy bed.

The mother went her household ways—
Again she knelt in prayer,
And only asked of Heaven its aid
Her heavy lot to bear.

L. E. L.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Edward P. Porter to Judith B. Rogers—Mark L. Libbey to Cordelia Hastings—David J. Collier to Elizabeth C. Restieaux—Paul Cary to Eunice Scammon—Martin Moran to Elsie T. Malone—Louis B. West to Harriet T. Bowker.

By Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Thomas B. Wales, Esq. to Abby L. Frothingham.

In Roxbury, George H. Brown of Boston, to Fanny A. Brown of Lowell—Seth Ruggles to Susan Ray of Boston.

In Salem, Capt. Robert G. Lee to Emeline Pendleton, daughter of Capt. Nathan Noble—Capt. Wm. Summers to Mary Upton.

In Haverhill, John W. Perry to Betsey Kimball.

In Holland, Samuel K. Bailey to Emeline A. Stevens.

In Edgartown, Alfred K. Fisher to Sophia E. Follows of Benson, Vt.

In New Bedford, David Allen to Sarah Mosher.

In Foxborough, Thomas Burnham to Julia Ann Keith.

In Fitzfield, Titus Coodman, Esq. to Mrs. Clarissa Willis.

In New Orleans, Wm. R. Carnes of Boston, to Emeline Burtus.

DEATHS.

In this city, Francis H. Dillaway, 23—Roger Cummings, 39—Eliza Foster, 22—Asa Griffin, 48—Mahala Sanborn, 8—Sarah Acorn, 44—Alice Murphy, 45—Elizabeth L. Lewis, widow of Daniel T. L. 58—Simeon Hawkes, 59—Ebenezer Waters, 58—Harriet Allina Cazneau, 7 1-2—Caroline Goddard, 2—Thomas Fletcher, 23, formerly of Lancaster—Joseph Bennett, 64.

In Roxbury, Sarah Ann, 8 years, and Charlotte, 4, children of Joshua B. Fowle—George Baker, only child of George H. Blendell, 3—John Farrie, child of Wm. Goff, 4.

In Lynn, Eliza, wife of Charles Chase, 47.

In Salem, Joseph C. Ward, 50.

In Dracut, Lydia, wife of Theodore Parker, Esq. 29.

In Sudbury, Mary Ann, wife of Dexter Richardson, 24.

In New Bedford, Alexander Allen, 21—widow Letitia Anthony, 76.

In Nantucket, widow Avis Gardner, 87.

In Brunswick, Me. Caroline Danforth, 42, daughter of the late Samuel Danforth, M. D. of Boston.

In New York, at 1 o'clock, of consumption, Mrs. Deborah Stuart, 28; also, 20 minutes past 1, Mrs. Ann Eliza West, her sister, 22.

In Montreal, Levi Adams, Esq. formerly of Colerain.

Swimming School.

THE Swimming School has been rebuilt upon a more extensive scale than any similar establishment in this country, covering over ten thousand feet, and now combines every accommodation either for scholars or bathers. In the centre is an extensive basin, over one half which there is a platform for bathers who do not wish to take lessons.

☞ Private Bathing with Shower Baths. Entrance opposite the bottom of Chesnut street, between the Mill Dam and the Rev. Mr. Sharp's Meeting-house.

June 30 J. BRAMAN.

Mr. Whitman's Address,

DELIVERED at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple, just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

The Young Man's Own Book,

A MANUAL of politeness, intellectual improvement, and moral deportment; calculated to form the character on a solid basis and insure respectability in life.

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.
It is a man's manners that makes his fortune.

Also—American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. 18th, part 1st, No. 35. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

New-England Magazine.

THIS day Published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XIII. of the New England Magazine, for July.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers.—Art. I. Early American Artists and Mechanics. II. Sports of Childhood. III. The Schoolmaster, Chap. IV. IV. The Writings of Sir Walter Scott. V. The Farewell. VI. Our Village Poet. VII. Ugly Recollections. VIII. Life beyond the Frontier. IX. Desultory Reminiscences, No. 5. X. A Poet's Reprisings. XI. A Chapter on Field Sports. XII. Humors of an Orientat. XIII. A Morning in June. XIV. Reminiscences of a Retired Militia Officer, No. 3. XV. Death and the Lady. XVI. Stephen Girard. XVII. A Vision. XVIII. The Night Scene.

Monthly Record—XIX. Politics and Statistics—United States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois.

XX. Literary Notices. XXI. Obituary Notices. XXII. Literary Intelligence. June 30

Dunglison's Pathology.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, Philadelphia, a Work on Physiological Medicine, in the Propositions, embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, with occasional notes on those relating to Pathology, by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. translated from the French, by Isaac Hays, M. D. and R. E. Griffith, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo. June 30

Exhibition of Sculpture.

A GROUP consisting of two Statues in marble, by H. K. Angar, representing Jephtah meeting with his Daughter, is now exhibiting at Washington Hall, No 221, Washington-street, between Marlboro' Hotel and Graphic Court, near the head of Franklin street. Room open from 8 to 2 and from 3 to 6 o'clock, and in the evening from 7 1-2 to 10 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cts. may 12 3w

FOURTH OF JULY.

MILITARY PROCESSION.

THE hour of meeting at the State House will be 7 o'clock, A.M. The procession will move, precisely at 8. A place will be assigned for the Past Officers of the Boston Brigade, who are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

All Commissioned Officers of the Militia, and members of volunteer companies of the city and vicinity, who may appear in uniform, will have places assigned them in the procession.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
June 30 JOHN S. TYLER, Chairman.

Hair Cloth Stocks.

WHITE and colored Hair Cloth Stocks, a genteel and cool article—for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12 Washington-street. June 30

The Shrine.

THIS day published by COTTONS & BARNARD,—The Shrine, No. 2, Vol. 1. Conducted by a number of undergraduates in Amherst College. Contents:—Eloquence—The Dying Milanese—English Border, Wm. Wordsworth—To Laura—The Writings of Junius—The Pursuit of Truth—The Renascisted—The Oath—The Character of David—Night—Solitude—Misapplication of Talent—Conversation on Painting, Sculpture and Poetry—Sonnet; to a Lady—Literary Notices—Editors' Remarks—To Correspondents.

Subscriptions received at COTTONS & BARNARD'S, No. 135 Washington street. June 30

Semi-Crescent Edge Razors,

MANUFACTURED from the finest India Steel. The construction of these Razors is eminently adapted for taking off the Beard with a degree of ease and dispatch superior to any other kind whatsoever.

The subscriber has received a supply of these universally approved Razors from the original manufacture, Sheffield. E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street. June 30

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be paid, at this Office, for the following Copies of the New England Galaxy, viz.—June 11th—and July 16th, 1830. june 30

Irving's New Book.

THE ALHAMBRA: A series of Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards. By the author of the Sketch Book, in 2 vols.

Also,—The Youths Book on Natural Theology, illustrated in familiar Dialogues, with numerous engravings. By Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, late principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford.

Also,—Moubray on Poultry, containing a treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition, with such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 16

Cast Steel Hones,

FOR Razors, Penknives, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. made and warranted by Charles Babbitt, Taunton, Mass. E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington Street, Boston, Sole Agent for the Manufacturer, has just received a new supply of these Hones.

The following recommendations are published for the information of the public.

We the subscribers have used the Cast Steel Hones and we give it as our opinion that they are the best article for sharpening Razors, &c. that have been offered to the public.

Taunton, Nov. 1830.

D. G. W. Cobb,	*Edwin M. Larcher,*
Horatio L. Danforth,	*J. Bayliss,*
Jas. Sprout.	*Wm. Boyd,*
Jos. L. Lord,	*Isaac Babbitt,*
S. B. King,	*Wm. Allen West,*
J. B. Dowd,	*Luther Hamilton,*
Edward Mitchell,	*Frederick Crafts,*
Benjamin Norris, M.D.	*Saml. L. Crocker,*
Wm. A. F. Sproat,	*Sydney Williams.*

June 16

White's Natural History of Selborne.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, the Natural History of Selborne, by the late Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. Fellow of the Oriel College, Oxford, with additions, by Sir William Jardine, Bart. F. R. S. E. L. F. S. M. W. S., author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

"White's History of Selborne," the most fascinating piece of rural writing and sound English philosophy that has ever issued from the press.—*Athenæum.*

C. & L. have lately published, the Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.

"The Book of the Seasons is a delightful book, and recommended to all lovers of nature."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Journal of a Naturalist.

"The Journal of a Naturalist, being the second number of Carey & Lea's beautiful edition of the Cabinet Library, is the best treatise on subjects connected with this train of thought, that we have for a long time perused, and we are not at all surprised that it should have received so high and flattering encomiums from the English press generally."—*Boston Traveller.*

Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing, by Sir Humphrey Davy.

"One of the most delightful labors of leisure ever seen not a few of the most beautiful phenomena of nature are here lucidly explained."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Cox's Journey.

ADVENTURES on the Columbia River, including the narrative of a residence of six years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown; together with a journey across the American Continent. By Ross Cox. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos 18 & 20 Cornhill. m 5

Telegraph Vocabulary.

JUST published, and for sale by D. & S. W. BARNES, Commercial-street; BENJA. LORING and ANDREW J. ALLEN, State-street; GEDNEY KING and S. W. THAXTER, Broad-street; E. HARRIS, India-street, and by the undersigned at the Telegraph Office, Central-wharf, the United States Telegraph Vocabulary, comprising twelve thousand arbitrary telegraphic significations, for the use of vessels at sea, and embracing the Shipping and Marine Telegraph Numerals, with the additional numbers of those vessels who have adopted them; to which is added, the Boston Harbor Signal Book, containing an illustration of the Telegraph Signals displayed at the Observatory, Central-wharf.

may 25 4w JOHN R. PARKER.

To be Let,

HOUSE No. 4, Montgomery Place—in every respect calculated for a genteel family. Inquire of HENRY V. SPURR, Cambridgeport. June 23

SECOND EDITION.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1832.

ADELPHI. This is the age of publications. Almost every paper which we open mentions some new periodical springing into existence, and putting forth its claims for public patronage. We have received a paper entitled the Adelphi, which is issued from the very recesses of literature, and we had almost been poetical enough to have said, the very bower of the muses, Williams College.—We wish success to the gentlemen who conduct it, in their public appearances.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

THE TARIFF.

Our only information, on this subject, is derived from the annexed hasty note from our vigilant correspondent, from which it will be seen that the new Tariff Bill has passed in the House of Representatives by a large majority, but in what shape we are not yet informed. We await with anxiety the particulars.

"WASHINGTON, June 27th—10 P. M.

"The House of Representatives has just ordered the Tariff Bill to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of 50 or 60. By the favor of the Post mark, the mail is opened to give you this intelligence."

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

CHOLERA!

Our letters from Montreal are to the evening of Monday last, and we have conversed with a friend who left that city on that day. From Sunday morning to the same period on Monday, the interments were only twelve. Our correspondent, in alluding to an article in the Montreal Herald of the previous day, and from which some extracts were published in the Commercial of yesterday, remarks:

"You no doubt feel some fears with respect to the Cholera, but the precautions which appear to have been adopted in New York are, I think, of themselves sufficient to inspire you with a just confidence that the malady will be less violent there than it has been here. As you receive regular files of our papers, and of the Herald with the others, I think it a duty to assure you from my own knowledge, as well as from the reports of the physicians, that the accounts of the disease as contained in that paper issued on Saturday (yesterday), are exceedingly and most unaccountably erroneous. It is there, to the amusement of every man in this community, stated that there is no diminution of the disease. The fact to be set in opposition to this unfounded report is, that many of the physicians had not yesterday, nor have now, a case on their lists. It is also stated that no cures, with the exception of a few among the lower classes of society, have been effected. With respect to this I can say that the medical men tell a very different story, and that I myself have a personal knowledge of several recoveries."

A letter written on Monday, says:—"When you left us, on Thursday, the Cholera had in some measure abated, and we are happy to add, that it seems to recede as rapidly as it approached. On Saturday and yesterday we had but very few cases, and this morning there are also said to be but few. Business will not probably revive until the country shall be quite assured of the healthiness of the town."

QUEBEC. Our advices from this place are two days later than before received. The report is as follows: From the 21st to the 22d June: remaining at last report 198; admitted 31; discharged cured 15; convalescent 31; died 26. Report from the 22d to the 23d June: remaining 188; admitted 18; discharged cured 14; convalescent 35; died 16.

Total admissions,	558
Total deaths,	403

From the Quebec Gazette of June 22.

CHOLERA. We can state with confidence that this malady has somewhat abated. In the Upper Town we have not heard of any new cases to day or yesterday. In most parts of the Lower Town also the disease has nearly disappeared. It is stated that some cases occur among the shipping at l'Ance des Meres and the coves. There are still cases of Cholera in St Lewis, St Johns, St Roch's and St Valier's Suburbs; but in general the disease has lost much of the appalling character which marked its first introduction among us.

We copy the following from the Quebec Mercury of June 23:

CHOLERA. It is with sincere satisfaction we can now congratulate our readers upon the great diminution daily observable in the ravages of this disease within this city and precincts of Quebec. The return of the Emigrant and Cholera hospitals, which we this day publish, is highly satisfactory; the cases admitted, in the 24 hours preceding 9 o'clock this morning having been only 18, and the deaths 16, whilst 14 are returned "discharged cured," and 35 convalescent—The accounts of cases under private treatment are equally promising; and we now hope, that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the virus of this awful scourge is in a great measure exhausted. A fortnight elapsed this day since we first announced the appearance of the devastating disease in this city, since that time we have witnessed a scene of gloom and distress as we never before looked upon. To day, the spirits of all appear much revived; and there is a greater stir, and we hope and trust that the progressive disappearance of the Cholera will in a few days restore Quebec to its wonted appearance.

We are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report published in the Montreal Herald, of the deaths of Sir John Caldwell and Mr. Justice Kerr. The Baronet had indeed an attack of the prevailing disease some days past, but has recovered and is doing well. The Hon. Justice has, we believe, enjoyed his usual health, at least, we can say we had the pleasure yesterday of seeing him walking the streets erect and firm and with no appearance of indisposition about him.

Niagara, June 23.

We are greatly alarmed at the progress the Cholera is making in Montreal, and its rapid approach this way. Several cases have occurred in York. Two have occurred here. The first proved fatal in twenty two hours, and the other is recovering. It is however, not positively decided amongst the Medical Men whether they are Asiatic.

Sir John Colbourne has allowed the Magistrates of this District £2000, to build Hospitals, &c. for those that may be attacked.

P. S. There are some cases at York. Two dead. To day letters say there eight new cases. The authority is that of a medical man.

Cape Vincent, June 23.

Ten cases of Cholera have occurred in Kingston, 11 miles from here, and four deaths; this is up to Friday last, since when we have not heard from them. We have established a rigid non-intercourse with that, and every place where the disease is known to exist, and have established an armed guard, both night and day, for some miles up and down the river, and upon the principal roads, suffering no one to pass into the interior or to come into this place, without the most rigid examination.

NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Argus of the 14th inst. says:

"Nearly a month has elapsed since we have been blessed with the least sprinkling of rain; our streets are consequently made deep in dust; the last five days have been as warm as usual at this season, but the nights still continue cool, a fact remarkable in our climate. The season has been, altogether, an extraordinary one; as well here as in other parts of the United States."

Modern American Cookery.

CONTAINING directions for making Soups, Roasting, Boiling, Baking, Dressing Vegetables, Poultry, Fish, Made Dishes, Pies, Gravies, Pickles, Puddings, Pastry, Sick Cookery, &c. with a list of Family Medical Receipts, and a Valuable Miscellany. By Miss Prudence Smith. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20, Cornhill. jn 21

FOURTH OF JULY.

MILITARY CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Escort—Windsor Blues.
Band.

Aid.	Chief Marshal.	Aid.
	Committee of Arrangements.	
	Orator and Chaplain.	
Marshal.	His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Suite.	Marshal.
	Adjutant General.	
	Major General Commanding and Suite.	
	Officers of the Army of the United States.	
	Officers of the Navy of the U. States.	
	Sheriff of Suffolk.	
Marshal.	President of the Senate, and Senators of Suffolk.	Marshal.
	Judges of the United States Courts and of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas and Municipal Court.	
	Attorney General.	
	President and Faculty of Harvard College.	
	United States Marshal and District Attorney.	
	Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officers of the Port of Boston.	
	Navy Agent and Postmaster.	
Marshal.	The Mayor and President of Common Council of the City of Boston.	Marshal.
	Aldermen.	
	Common Council.	
	City Treasurer and Auditor.	
	City Clerk and Marshal.	
	Standing Committee of the 12th Congregational Society.	
Marshal.	Past Commanders of the Boston Brigade.	Marshal.
	Past Officers of the Boston Brigade.	
Marshal.	Invited Guests.	Marshal.
	Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.	
	Commissioned Officers of the Militia from other towns.	
	Field and Staff Officers of the First Regiment.	
Marshal.	Field and Staff Officers of the Second Regiment.	Marshal.
	Field and Staff Officers of the Third Regiment.	
	Field and Staff Officers of the Battalion Artillery.	
	Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.	
	Officers of Cavalry.	
	Captains of Artillery.	
	Captains of Infantry.	
	Lieutenants of Artillery.	
Marshal.	Lieutenants of Infantry.	Marshal.
	Ensigns of Infantry.	
	The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.	
	Volunteer Companies from neighboring towns.	
	Cavalry.	
	Sea Fencibles.	
	Artillery Companies.	
	Washington Light Infantry.	
	Rangers.	
Marshal.	Independent Fusileers.	Marshal.
	City Guards.	
	New England Guards.	
	Mechanic Riflemen.	
Marshal.	Boston Light Infantry.	Marshal.
	Soul of the Soldiery.	

By Order of the Committee of Arrangements
JOHN S. TYLER, Chairman.

NOTICE. The Procession will pass through Beacon, School, Washington, Court and Green streets to the Rev. Mr. Barrett's Church.

☞ The House will be opened for the admission of Ladies only, to whose use the Galleries will be assigned, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

ARRIVED.

Brigs Ida, Hallet, Baltimore; Gem, Clark, Philad; Thorn, Cleveland, do.

Schs Groves, Baltimore; Eliza & Ellen, Richmond; Wyoming, Philad; Mail, N York; Warsaw, do; Ellen, Albany; Mechanic, Belfast; Mary, Prospect.

Schs Page, Bassett, New York; Herald, Barker, Bangor; Elizabeth, Waite, Gardiner.

Sloop Lion, Loring, Portland.

CLEARED.

Brigs Cora, Heywood, Smyrna; Holly, Couthony, Malta and Smyrna; Algerine, Knowles, Rio Janeiro; Elderbrewster, Paty, Rotterdam; Charlotte, Brown, Havana; Temperance, (Br) Faulkner, Parsboro', N S; Rebecca, (Br) Chisholm, do.

Schrs Mary, (Br) Petipass, Sydney; Gen Stark, Hallet, N York; Henry, Albany; Dover Packet, Dover; Avon, Hallowell; Frances, Portland.

Sloops Pomona, Stackhouse, New Bedford; Atalanta, Plymouth.

At 6, P. M—Brigs Lowell, Reed, Richmond; Calo, Percival, Baltimore; Pilot, Philadelphia.

Schrs Brilliant, Knight, Philadelphia; Trio, New York; Delight in Peace, Providence.

Sloop Jackson, Salem.

NEW YORK, June 28—ar Colombian sch Zema, Chitty, Maracaibo. Capt. C. states that it was reported at M. when he sailed, that there was a schr and 2 feluccas in the Mona passage said to be pirates, with a full complement of 200 men, and it was daily expected they would commence depredations on the vessels.

Schs R P Waring, Boston; Remark, Portland; Messenger, Bangor; Eliza Ann, Machias.

Cl barque Romulus, Quebec; brigs Plymouth, Daggett, Trieste; Frances, Spear, Porto Cabello.

29th—ar schs Minerva, Page, Para, 18; Lafayette, Rogers, Gloucester.

Cl brigs Tom, Hall, Hamburg; Exchange, Burr, Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—ar schr Diana, Briggs, from N York.

Cl schs Senator, Waite, Portland; Daniel, Prouty, New Bedford.

BALTIMORE, June 28—ar Fr ship Quatre-Freres, from Havre, with 149 passengers.

Sch Rosemonde, 10 da fm Port au Prince. Spoke going in, brig Tim, Hidley, 20 da fm Boston

Sch Thomas-Hall, Jones, fm St Thomas.

Cl schs Henry, Waltace, Havana; Pembroke, Gibbs, Wareham.

NORFOLK, June 25—Sailed, brig Orleans, Chase, Bordeaux.

CHARLESTON, June 22—ar ship John W Cater, from Kingston, Jam. Spoke 14th inst. off Tortugas, ship ——, of Boston, 33 da fm Liverpool for New Orleans.

Brigs Triumph, Eldridge, Boston; Rice Plant, Nickerson, do.

In the Offing, ship New England, Atkins, Liverpool.

Cl ships Osprey, Greenock; Lucas, Lassell, Liverpool; Aurora, Davis, do.

SAVANNAH, June 21—ar brigs Voluna, (Br) Liverpool; Frances, Croft, Philad.

Brig Jane, Marshall, Havana, 5 da. Left Ann, Place, for Bremen; Cabinet, wtg ft; Noble, Littlefield, for Hamburg; Eliza, for do; Omego, do loading; Globe, Knight, do; Orb, Blake, loading. Ar 11th, Coriolanus, Jones, Portland; Watson, Prince, do; Franklin, Choate, do; Triton, M'Lellan, do; Ultimo, Weston, and sch Octavia, Cross, do.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 15—ar brig Aurora, Botts, Havana; sch Carmen, do.

Cl schs Champion, Crosby, Rio Grande; Chas King, Howes, Boston.

New Druggists Store.

JOHN WHITE, Jr. would inform the public that he has taken Store, No. 30, School street, (opposite Court Square) where he intends keeping an assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles. Being entirely confined to the retail business and determined to keep articles of the first quality, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

☞ Physicians prescriptions and all family orders will receive his particular attention. mar 31

Removal,

WILLIAM BROWN, has removed from his old stand, No. 5, corner of Water and Devonshire streets, to No. 10, Devonshire street, in the rear of the Exchange Coffee House, where he respectfully tenders his services to the public, and in particular to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he carries on the useful art of Cleansing Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. freeing them from all spots or stains and restoring them to their original color.

He also cleanses Ladies' Merino Shawls, Coats and Habits. Likewise Cushions, Curtains, &c. all of which he will execute with his accustomed expedition, for a reasonable compensation.

Also, all Military Dresses cleansed in the first order.

N. B.—If general satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded. 2m april 14

Treatise on Mineralogy,

BY CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD, A. B. Lecturer on Botany in Yale College, Member of the American Geological Society, &c. &c.

Also—A COMPLETE GUIDE TO STENOGRAPHY, or an entire New System of Writing Short Hand. For the use of schools and private tuition. By T. Towndrow, Professor and Teacher of Stenography. Ed ed. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill, june 9

The People's Library.

OF Encyclopedia Americana, vol 9. Just published by CAREY & LEA, and sold in Philadelphia by E. L. Carey & A. Hart; in New York by G. & C. & H. Carvill; in Boston by Carter & Hendee; in Baltimore by E. J. Coale, and W. & J. Neal; in Washington by Thompson & Homans; in Richmond by J. H. Nash; in Savannah by W. T. Williams; in Charleston by W. R. Hewet; in New Orleans by W. M'Kean; in Mobile by N. Ottoson & Smith; and by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

Volume 9,—containing about 1,500 articles.

(To be continued at intervals of every three months.)

Of the Encyclopedia Americana, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History and Politics, brought down to the present time, and including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversations-Lexicon. Edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by Edward Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford, Esqrs. In 12 large vols Octavo, price to subscribers, bound in cloth, $3 1-2, each. Each volume contains between 600 and 700 pages.

"The editors and publishers should receive the thanks of the present generation, and the gratitude of posterity, for being the first to propose in this language what deserved to be entitled not the Encyclopedia Americana, but the People's Library." *N. Y. Com. & Enq.* april 21

RINGWORMS. DR. SOLOMON'S

celebrated Ointment for the cure of Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and cutaneous eruptions which break out upon the skin. There never has been an article introduced which has given such universal satisfaction as the above ointment, to all who have used it. Ringworms, by the use of this article, have entirely disappeared in three or four days. For sale by HENRY WHITE, Druggist (General Agent for the United States) corner of Court and Tremont street, Boston.

Orders from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. nov 28

Hats! Hats! Hats!

CHARLES I. HORSMAN, No. 28, Washington street, a few doors south of Cornhill, (late Merchet street,) has just received his Spring assortment of Goods, consisting of gentlemen's Beaver and Beaver Nap *HATS*—imitation Beaver do—youth's and children's do. Also a fresh supply of Simm's New York splendid Satin Beaver Hats, a beautiful article—Bedford's do do. *CAPS* Leather, Cloth, Silk, Hair, Circassian and Fancy Caps.—*GLOVES*—Horse-hide, Kid and Goat-skin Gloves. *UMBRELLAS* of French, English, and American Manufacture. april 21

PETER C. JONES,

HAS just received at No. 116, State-street,

50 reams Goodwin's first quality Letter Paper:
50 " " second do. do. do.
75 " Butler's Cap and Letter do.
250 " Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper, different kinds.

Also, on hand a prime assortment of Kentish Cap, wrapping, Tea, Cloth, Sheathing and Bag Paper, with a good assortment of Account Books, Stationary, &c.

nov 12 9tis

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE WAREHOUSE is removed to No. 28, Brattle street, opposite the Cambidge and Charlestown Hourly Stage Office.

N. B. Just received from the Factory 4000 doz. in bbls. packed in complete shipping order; for sale by the barrel, gross or dozen. All orders addressed as above, will be punctually attended to. tf april 14

John H. Copp,

NO. 20, STATE STREET,
(North side City Hall,)

HAS constantly on hand and for sale, a choice assortment of superfine
French,
English and
American Broadcloth.

Also, best double mill'd West of England Cassimeres such as

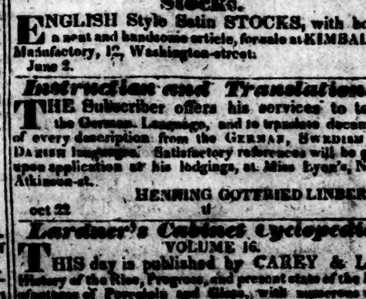
Black,	Drab,
Blue,	Brown,
Steel mix'd,	Olive,
Oxford do.	Pearl,
Sage,	Lavender,
Adelaide,	Leopold cords, and
Royal Reform Stripes;	

With a general assortment of Fancy Goods, which will be sold at low and satisfactory prices.

Garments made in the most fashionable style, at short notice, and warranted to suit or no sale.

French and English cloths, of the highest cost, and superior finish, may be found at all times.

oct 22 tf



The Parisian

PAINTED LANTERS.

[From Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.]
ON THE ART OF STAINING AND PAINTING GLASS.

The invention of the art of painting on and staining glass, although probably recent as compared with that of coloring the body of the metal when in fusion, is yet known to have existed for many centuries.

The exact period of its adoption is, indeed, involved in much obscurity; and it can, at best, be classed as only a reasonable conjecture which assigns its principal excellence, if not its origin, to the fostering care of those religious communities which, upon the breaking up of the great western empire of Rome, became, and for so long a period thereafter continued, the sole depositaries of learning and the arts in Europe.

Endowed by the piety or superstition of their munificent followers with revenues far beyond their personal wants, the clergy of that time expended a portion of their superfluous wealth in the construction of those splendid temples which attest to the present day the architectural skill and genius of their founders, combining unsurpassed and almost unrivalled in their kind as objects of admiration through a great portion of Europe. The ministers of a religion which addressed itself to the imaginations and the feelings of its votaries, they could not, perhaps, have adopted more effectual means for obtaining and perpetuating their influence over the multitude. Some idea of the extent to which these means must have operated may be formed by every one who recalls to mind the sensations of solemnity amounting to awe wherewith he has himself been struck as he has stood beneath the lofty sculptured arches of a cathedral, or walked through its lengthened aisles, radiant with tints glowing through emblazoned windows.

The earliest specimens of these embellishments differ from those of more recent date in having been formed of small pieces of glass colored throughout during the process of its original manufacture, and which, to distinguish it from glass colored or stained by the methods that will be hereafter described, has been called by artists pot metal. Pieces of this, cut to the shapes required, were joined together in the manner of mosaic by the interposition of lead, in a way which has since fallen greatly into disuse; the method of staining and burning in metallic colors on the surface of the glass having been found far more beautiful, admitting of greater variety of tints, as well as of those delicate shadings which were manifestly unattainable by even the most laborious composition in mosaic work.

Perhaps the oldest existing specimen of this later discovered art of painting on glass is to be seen on the windows of the abbey of St. Denis, whereon were recorded, in 1194, various events which occurred during the first crusade.

This art has never flourished to any great degree in England, where at no time have men of genius been much encouraged to apply their talents to its advancement: many among the most admired specimens of painted glass which ornament our religious edifices, are the productions of foreign artists.

The great church at Gouda, in Holland, is splendidly embellished with painted windows, which, about the year 1555, were executed by various artists, the most celebrated among whom were Dirk and Walter Crabeth. The one among the windows which is the most highly esteemed was painted by the first mentioned of these two brothers; and Mr. Hollis mentions, as evidence of the value placed upon this work of art, that for the lower part of this window,—about twenty feet square,—Mr. Trevor, some time English resident at the Hague, had in vain offered to give a solid plate of gold of the same surface, and of the thickness of three Dutch guilders.

This particular division of the fine arts differs from other branches in containing within itself fewer incentives to its prosecution. Its practice is accompanied by various laborious and differing processes. The range of subjects which it admits is far more circumscribed, and the opportunities which it offers for the display of excellence are far less frequent. The artist is even without the gratification of witnessing the satisfactory progress of his own work, the appearance of which is comparatively dull and uninteresting until after it has passed from his own hands into those of "red Lennox' artisan." The sculptor and the painter in oil colors can seldom fail in procuring means for exhibiting their works; so that, according to the degree of talent evinced by them will generally be their encouragement and reward; while the man who has conquered every disadvantage attending the processes of staining glass, and who may have produced a piece, the conception and execution of which are alike honorable to his genius and assiduity, might look in vain for the opportunity of bringing its merits before the world. These works have, therefore, seldom if ever been undertaken, unless at the requirement of others, who, dictating both the subject and its details according to their own peculiar tastes and wishes, leave nothing wherein the superior talents of the artist can be displayed, save the correctness of drawing and the elaborateness of execution. A man of genius will not consent to be thus trammelled, or follow, for the attainment of a precarious recompense, one profession, whose, by bringing to the exercise of another the same amount of talent, and for less labor, he may at once give scope to his conceptions and advance his worldly interests.

A much wider field than presents itself for the exercise of this art in England, is certainly offered in Catholic countries, where not only is it more in accordance with the feelings of the people to ornament their religious edifices, but where a much freer scope is given to the artist in the choice of subjects for ecclesiastical adornment. Popular legends of the saints, the events of which their churches and convents abound, are thus cut by one simpler form of worship and severer religious discipline, afford a never failing source whence these subjects may be drawn; while he who labors for the adornment of a Protestant church, is restricted to subjects founded upon more scriptural authority. England has, indeed, within the last half century, produced some few proficients in this art, whose productions would do honor to any country: but the encouragement extended towards these talented individuals has been too limited to raise up, as in other pursuits, a succession of masters; while some, by whom it has at first been embraced, have been allured from it by the more general and liberal patronage accorded to the professors of oil painting.

Staining and painting on glass differ in some respects from all other styles of pictorial embellishment. They agree, however, generally with the processes used in painting porcelain, not only in the nature of the substances to be embellished, and in the materials whence the colors are derived, but likewise for the most part in the methods used for the application of those colors, and in the necessity which exists for fixing them by exposure to a high degree of heat. The art is, indeed, in most particulars, so extremely analagous to the methods employed for painting porcelain, and which have already been treated of in this volume, that it will not be necessary to occupy much space in its description.

The colors are drawn from the same class of natural substances as afford enamel colors; they are prepared, and for the most part are applied, in the same manner; while any difference which may be found to exist in the mode of fixing and bringing out the effect of colors by the aid of fire, are more referrible to the varied forms of the articles than to any actual difference observable between the habitudes of glass and porcelain.

EGGS.

An egg is one of the most surprising productions in the world. Suppose an egg were put into the hand of a person who had never known or heard of such a thing, and the question were put to him to what good purpose could it be applied? He would, of course, ascertain what were its contents; and what would he find them to be? A glairy, colorless liquid, surrounding another liquid of an orange or yellow color. You might let him make thousands of conjectures; but could it ever enter his mind that such a substance would produce a sparrow, a thrush, a swan, or an eagle? But give him a hint on the subject: give him an egg and let him know that it will bring forth a dove. After this advance in a knowledge of the thing, put him in possession of another egg. He may see, of course that its color and size are different from the one that produced the dove; but the contents are exactly similar, so far, at least as human perception can ascertain; and what would then be his conjecture! Could his imagination ever conjure up, even in the brightest moments of inspired genius, the idea of a peacock? Yet the peacock, in all its glory of dazzling colors, is the product of a little glairy fluid contained in a capsule of chalk, and in nowise different so far as we can perceive from the barn door fowl. Has not the hand of Divinity here written, almost without a metaphor, in letters of gold, the wonders of its creative power? Look at a single feather of a peacock; consider that its shining metallic barbs, its superlatively beautiful eye, and all the wonders it exhibits of raidiant, rich and changeable hues, according to the angle in which it lies to the light; that its form, its flexibility, its strength, lightness, and all its wonders (for in the eye of intelligence every part of it is a wonder) had their origin in a little mucilage; and then consider, whether, in looking on such an object, we should be content with thinking no more about it than simply, it is a peacock's feather. Yet this is too much the practice: above us and below, on the right side and on the left, in every element, in every situation, the works of Almighty power are present, and all abounding in instruction of the highest kind; and yet they make not the impressions that they should do upon us, is chiefly owing to the extraordinary anomaly, that natural history forms no necessary part of the education of young or old. But, if a single feather be so wonderful a production, what are we to think of the entire bird?

Those who are unacquainted with the animal economy, have little idea of the mysterious operations which are constantly in action in a being possessed of life. The circulation of blood, the process of respiration, digestion, chillification, absortation, nutrition; the distribution of the nerves for conveying sensation, the organs of the sense, the brain, and all its inscrutable connexion with intelligence, instinct and perception; these, and many other things in the animal economy, are so wonderful, that, could they be attended to, they must excite astonishment in the coldest bosoms, and yet all these are the produce of an egg.—*Drummond's Letters to a Young Naturalist.*

DYING IN SLEEP. The following, from Miss Landon's novel of Romance and Reality, is new and striking: "Mr. Arundel (the uncle of the heroine) had lain down some time. He was asleep—a calm, beautiful, refreshing sleep—and Emily sat down by his bed side. The love which bends over the sleeping is, save in its sorrow, like the love which bends over the dead—so deep, so solemn! Suddenly he opened his eyes, but without anything of the starting return to consciousness with which people generally awake—perhaps her appearance harmonized with his dream. Without speaking, but with a look of extreme fondness, he took her hand, and, still holding it, slept again.

Early left the grasp tightened and tightened till the rigidity was almost painful: she had drawn the curtains, lest the sun, now come round to that side of the house, should shine too powerfully: a strange awe stole over her in the gloom; she could scarcely in its present position, discern her uncle's face, and she feared to move. The grasp grew tighter; but the hand that held hers colder; his breathing had all along been low, but now it was inaudible. Gently she bent her face over his: unintentionally—for she dreaded to awaken him—her lips touched his: there was no breath to be either heard or felt, and his mouth was like ice. With a sudden desperate effort she freed her hand, from which her uncle's instantly dropped on the bedside, with a noise, slight indeed, but to her ears, like thunder; she flung open the curtains—again the light came full into room—and looked on a face which both those who have not, and those who have before seen, alike know to be the face of death."

Indigestion, Jaundice and Liver COMPLAINT.

A NEFFECTUAL REMEDY.—JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dispepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting, exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was indeed, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of, the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instant* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions.

Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is to be signed H. Plumely, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

Certificate of Dr. Baumlin.

The following is a certificate from Dr. C. F. Baumlin, a graduate in medicine at the University of Goettingen.

The subscriber has tested the effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, in several severe cases of disease of the liver and digestive organs, and the result has convinced him that they are eminently calculated to subserve the purpose for which they are designed. Considering them altogether superior to these articles commonly offered for similar complaints, I would cheerfully add my testimony in favor of so valuable a medicine.

[Signed]
CHARLES FREDERICK BAUMLIN.

Dr. Jewett's American Vegetable Bitters.

These bitters have been extensively used for nearly 30 years, and are highly approved for indigestion, loss of appetite, general weakness, heartburn, nausea, jaundice, sick headache, etc.

They are prepared from vegetables exclusively the growth of our country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which bitters of any sort are indicated.

These Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father.—Price 50 cents.

Dr. Jewett's Vegetable Rheumatic and Strengthening Plasters.

For pain in the breast and side, weakness in the joints, rheumatism, etc. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three plasters.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 & 26, Merchants Row BREWER & BROTHERS, 92, JOHN I. BROWN, 425 and N. JARVIS, 198 Washington-street; JOSEPH KIDDER, 90 Court-street; J. P. HALL, 1 Union-street; MAYNARD & NOYES, 13 Cornhill, Boston;—and by WHITTON & WHEELER, Cambridge; KIDDER & CO. Charlestown, and G. H. CARLETON, Lowell.

may 12 1y

Edinburgh Review....No. 109.

THIS day published by LILLY & WAIT, rear of Boylston Market, Edinburgh Review, No. 109.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Mechanism of the Heavens. By Mrs. Somerville, 8vo.

II. The Life of Thomas Ken, DD. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; viewed in connexion with public events and the spirit of the times, political and religious, in which he lived; including some account of the fortunes of Morley, Bishop of Winchester, his first patron, and the friend of Izaak Walton, brother-in-law of Bishop Ken. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

III. An Historical Inqiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals. By William Jacob, Esq.

IV. 1. Waverley Novels, new edition, with the author's notes. 2. Tales of my Landlord. Fourth and last series.

V. Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration.

VI. Memoirs of the life, writings, and correspondence of James Currie, MD. Edited by his Son, William Wallace Currie.

VII. Four Essays on Colonial Slavery. By John Jeremie, Esq.

VIII. Greek Authoresses.

IX. Eugene Aram; a tale. By the author of Pelham, Devereux, &c.

X. 1. Thoughts on the present state of Foreign Affairs. By an Englishman. 2. History of Poland. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 3. Memoires sur la Pologne, et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu' a la fin de 1815. Par Michel Ogineki. 4. Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of Poland.

XI. Memoirs of the life and administration of the Rt. Hon. William Cecil Lord Burghley, Secretary of State in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; containing an historical view of the times in which he lived, and of the many eminent and illustrious persons with whom he was connected; with extracts from his private and official correspondence and other papers, now first published from the originals. By the Rev. Edward Nares, DD.

june 23

A Queer Book.

IN press, and will speedily be published by CAREY & LEA,

A Queer Book, by the Ettrick Shepard, 1 vol; Klosterheime, or the Masque, by the English Opium Eater; England and France, or a cure of the Ministerial Gallomania.

June 23

To be Let,

HOUSE No. 4, Montgomery Place—in every respect calculated for a genteel family. Inquire of HENRY V. SPURR, Cambridgeport. June 23

Theological Library, No. 1.

JUST received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 19 and 20 Cornhill, The Life of Wicliff, by Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A. Professor in the East India College, Herts, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. June 23

If This May

RECEIVED a fresh supply of Solomon's celebrated RINGWORM OINTMENT. The numerous Cures which have already been effected is sufficient proof of the superior efficacy of this admirable article. For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets. istf jan 21

A New and Fresh Supply.

E. V. ASHTON, [illegible] Washington-street, [illegible] opened a fresh supply of [illegible] are entirely from London. [illegible]

THE PERSIAN PILLS OF [illegible] LIVER ALVE

Dyspepsia [illegible] Dyspepsia [illegible] as of the Stomach by removing many [illegible] from the membranes. The complaint which is [illegible] to remove (Dyspepsia or Indigestion) is one of a most essential and disagreeable nature, as necessary to all mankind—and therefore to good health itself. The qualities of such an application, should be of certain efficacy, purity, perfect agreeableness, and, if possible, that power to add to the cleanse of an already lovely mouth;—and for all those the character of this article is fully established. The present has been prepared with unwearied care, and as a further security for its purity and excellence, the proprietor has put it up in his own house—the house being all light, and possessing no absorbent qualities, the Lily before is warranted to keep for any length of time.

ATKINSON'S DEPILATORY.

For removing superfluous Hair on the face, neck, or arms, with equal certainty and safety, leaving the skin softer and whiter than before.

ATKINSON'S CURLING FLUID,

Or Vegetable Hair Oil.

For dressing the Hair. This article has been very generally patronized for the last twenty years, and is considered an indispensable appendage to the toilet. It is a most excellent article for dressing the hair, making it, however harsh, soft and glossy as silk, and keeping it in curl in exercise or in damp weather.

ATKINSON'S VEGETABLE DYE.

Changes grey or red Hair on the head or whiskers to an auburn or black, so permanent that neither washing, perspiration, nor any other cause, can in the least affect it.

AMBROSIAL SOAP.

It is made from pure vegetable oil, and it is equally mild as the Almond, only differing from it in perfume and color, the latter being a light brown, and the perfume a combination of those most generally approved. It is prepared in squares; and for shaving similar to the Almond.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

A useful article for family use, highly perfumed, and very economical, going twice as far as new Soaps.

FOR THE HAIR—BEARS' GREASE,

For the Growth of Hair.

This article is procured from the animal in its native climate, it being known to possess more vivifying properties when so procured, than when the animal is in a domesticated state. It is of the finest quality, and is sent out without any admixture, except a little perfume to keep it sweet, and for the growth of Hair is in no doubt far superior to any thing hitherto known. Also for dressing the Hair, it is very pleasant and useful, cleaning the head from dandriff, and making the Hair beautifully soft and glossy.

☞ As many articles are sold as Bears' Grease, which are more deceptions, being only strong, rancid fats mixed with pungent essential oils, and are extremely deleterious and some of the counterfeits so closely imitate the genuine in the outward appearance, that it requires a near inspection to perceive the difference, several of the counterfeits are a fac simile of his pot, with the word 'Genuine,' instead of the name 'Atkinson's,' and some say 'Williams' instead of 'James.' James Atkinson's is enclosed in a wrapper, with the signature and address distinct, and the pots have a Bear on the top, surrounded with a circle, and the words *Atkinson's Bears Grease; for the Growth of Hair.* tf mar 10

Agricultural Books.

AGRICULTURAL, and other Books connected with that subject, for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill, Boston, worthy the attention of persons selecting Libraries.

Adams's Agricultural Reader; Blyth's Pocket Farrier, showing how to use a horse on a journey, &c. &c. &c; Cobbett's Year's Residence in the United States; Compendium Florae Philadelphiae, 2 v. by W. P. Barton, M. D.; Care and Management of Sheep, translated from the original French of M. Daubenton; Deane's New England Farmer; Haynes on the improved culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry and Gooseberry; Jacob on the Protection of British Agriculture, and on the influence of the price of corn; Loudon's Encyclopædia of agriculture, including all the latest improvements, new edition, with upwards of 800 engravings on wood; Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, including all the latest improvements new edition, with 1138 engravings on wood; Lock's Botany; Lorain's Husbandry, or nature and reason harmonizing in the practice of husbandry; Mackenzie on Sheep; Management of Bees; Marshall on Gardening, 2 v; Nuttall's Genera of North American Plants, 2 v. Nicol's Gardener's Calendar, or Monthly Directory of Operations in every branch of Horticulture, 3d ed; Nicol's Villa Garden Directory, 3d ed; Sinclair's General Report of the Agricultural state, and Political circumstances of Scotland, 2 v, 8vo, with 4to vol plates; Sinclair's Account of the Husbandry of Scotland, 2 v, 2d ed; Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, 2d ed; Taplin's Farriery; Taylor's Arator, being a series of Agricultural Essays, Practical and Political; Thacher's American Orchardist, 2d ed, much improved; Tessier on Sheep; Vine Dresser's Guide, by Alphonse Loubat, in English and French; Farmers Manual, 12mo; Farmer's Guide, 12mo; Dowsing on Cattle, 12mo; Bard on Sheep, 12mo; Treatise on Culture of Ornamental Flowers, 12mo; Fessenden's American Gardener, 12mo; Nuttal's Botany; Lincoln's do; Blake's do; Adlum on the Vine, 12mo; Clater's Cattle Doctor; Mill's Farriery, 12mo; Farmer's Library, 12mo; Culley on Live Stock; Kirwan on Manures; Parks (author of Chemistry, &c.) on Manure; Management of Bees; Thacher on Bees; Smith on Bees; Art of Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances, 12mo; Mason's Farriery (Virginia book valuable); Wakefield's Botany; Thornton's Grammar of Botany; Hind's Grocme Oracle; Hind's Farriery; Turner's Chemistry; Complete Grazier, 8vo, many plates; Farmer's Assistant, 8vo. bad; Smith's Grammar of Botany, 8vo; Beaverstock on Brewing, 8vo; Prince on the Vine, 8vo; Vine Dresserr Manual from the French; Forsythe on Fruit Trees; Clater's Farrier, 8vo, bds; Davy's Agricultural Chemistry, 8vo, American Brewer and Tanner; Watson's History of Agricultural Societies; Hayward's Science of Agriculture, 8vo; Hayward's Horticulture, 8vo; Hortus Anglicus or Modern British Garden, 2 v, 12mo, thick; Murphy on Weaving, 8vo (superior book); Paddie's Linen Manufacturer Weaver and Warper; Do Cotton do do Assistant; American Weaving and Dyeing; also, a great variety of Books on Manufacturing. mar 24

Brewster's Encyclopedia,

IMPROVED. Just published and received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhil, late Market street, volume 17, part 2, of the American Edition of the new Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by David Brewster, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Assisted by upwards of one hundred Gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in Science and in Literature, and now improved, for the greater satisfaction and better information of the people of the United States, in the Civil, Religious and Natural History of their Country; in American Biography, and in the great discoveries in Mechanics and the Arts.

The Editor of the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with great pleasure embraces the opportunity afforded by the publication of the 34th number, to announce to his numerous subscribers the completion of this valuable work in Edinburgh; the latter numbers have been published there within a few months and contain about 70 engravings, many of which are necessary to render the former volumes complete; these numbers have now been received, and such arrangements have been made as enable the Editor, with great confidence, to assure the subscribers that the American Edition will be completed in two additional numbers, and ready for delivery soon.

Second Edition

OF the Carricature Print, entitled "Much Ado About Nothing," just published and for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. may 12

London Quarterly Review.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, the London Quarterly Review, No. 93.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Life and Writings of Hesiod.

II. Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope.

III. Fables, and other Pieces in Verse, by Mary Maria Colling; with some account of the author. In Letters to Robert Southey, Esq. P.L. By Mrs. Bray, author of 'Fits of Fitzford,' 'The Talbe,' &c. &c.

IV. Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to causes now in operation. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R. S. Professor of Geology in King's College, London.—Vol. 2.

V. 1. Fragments of Voyages and Travels. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Second Series. 2. An account of the British Campaign in 1809, in Portugal and Spain. By the Earl of Munster.

VI. 1. Facts relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis. By Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. 2. Reports from the Select Committee on Criminal Commitments and Convictions. Commencement by the Commons to the Lords, 1822. 3. Ditto, 1825.

VII. Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, and their Management; in a Series of Familiar Letters. By Nimrod.

VIII. Francis the First, an Historical Drama. By Frances Ann Kemble.

IX. 1. Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les deux Premieres Assemblees Legislatives. Par Etienne Dumont (de Geneve). Ouvrage posthume publie par M. J. L. Duval, Membre du Conseil Representatif de Canton de Geneve. 2. The Progress of the Revolutions of 1640 and 1688. 3. On the Present Relations of Parties in the State. By Sir John Walsh, Bart. M.P. 4. Some Reflections of a Church of England Man on the conduct of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. 5. True Causes of Riot and Rebellion; or, a Petition to the King on behalf of the Prisoners convicted under the late special commissions at Bristol and Nottingham. may 26

New Publications.

[illegible] Monthly Magazine [illegible] No. 1. Miss [illegible] Gardner. II. Dream. III. A Portrait. IV. To a Rose. V. Observations upon Poetry. VI. A Tuscan Legend. VII. The Mother. Long Ghosts. VIII. A New Chapter to Natural History. IX. History of Elementary School Books. X. Reminiscences, No. 4. XII. Irish-American Literature. XIII. To a Picture. XIV. The Goddesses. XV. Sabbath Evening. XVI. Swimming. XVII. Hints to Young Ambition. XVIII. Sonnet.

Monthly Record—XIX Politics and Statistics—United States, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New York, District of Columbia. XX. Literary Notices. XXI. Our File. XXII. Obituary Notices.

June 2.

Cream of Cocoa.

HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets, has just received a new supply of the celebrated CREAM OF COCOA. Also, a quantity of Dr Robertson's COUGH DROPS. A discount to country traders. istf jan 21

Instruction and Translations.

THE Subscriber offers his services to teach the German Language, and to translate documents of every description from the GERMAN, SWEDISH and DANISH languages. Satisfactory references will be given upon application at his lodgings, at Miss Lyon's, No. 9, Atkinson-st.

HENNING GOTTFRIED LINBERG.

oct 22 tf

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

WHICH will prevent the hair from falling off, and restores it again on bald places. Improved in color, strength, and perfume. The grand capillary virtues of the Balm of Columbia are as follows—One bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in 48 hours from its first application, or causing a new growth of whiskers. A bottle, price 75 cents, will not only stop the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks causes a new growth to appear, and one at $1, gives in general a good head of hair to a young person.

It prevents the hair from turning grey, and makes it curl beautifully, look bright and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from scurf and entirely removes nervous headaches.

It is by repeated experiments found to bear every sort of climate, without the least injury to its virtues.

Copies of certificates will be shown by the vendors from gentlemen who, after being bald a number of years, have received a new growth of hair.

The signers' characters are supported by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, Philadelphia, who therein has prefixed his seal and royal arms of Great Britain; also the Mayor and other Magistrates, who were personally acquainted with the signers, have certified to their high respectability, and have likewise prefixed their seals.

☞ E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington-street, has just received a further supply of the London Balm of Columbia. may 19

Library of Select Novels,

NO. 21 AND 22.

EVELINA; or the History of a Young Lady's Introduction to the World. By Miss Burney. In 2 volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. mar 24

RING-WORMS

A FRESH supply of Solomon's celebrated Ringworm Ointment, this day received and for sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston.

A liberal discount to the trade. 6tis nov 19

Stocks! Stocks! Stocks!

COUNTRY TRADERS will find at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington street, the greatest assortment of middling and low priced Stocks to be found in this city. —ALSO—

Cravat Stiffners; Shirt Studs and Linen Collars, at low prices. april 14

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia,

VOLUME 16.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, History of the Rise, Progress, and present state of the Manufactures of Porcelain and Glass, with numerous wood cuts, being Vol. 16 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

"This volume appears to contain all useful information on the subject of which it treats."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

June 16

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea, a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for SCROFULA, or KINGS' EVIL, ULCERATED SORE THROAT, ULCERS OF THE LARYNX, DISEASES OF AN ULCEROUS character, long standing RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, WHITE SWELLINGS, and DISEASES OF THE BONES, SYPHILIS, DISORDERS OF THE BLOOD and the Diseases produced by an excessive use of MERCURY. It has also been found useful as a SPRING MEDICINE, purifying and invigorating the system.

The operation of the Panacea, is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business, nor pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and conclusive argument in its favor it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.

mar 10 1aw6m No. 1, Union street.

Dinner and Tea Ware,

VERY handsome patterns, just received by E. B. McLAUGHLIN, 34, Hanover street, late to (late) Earl's Coffee House.

☞ Ware loaned to parties. June 2

Secrecy.

A POEM, pronounced at the Installation of the Officers of the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, Feb. 22, 1828, by Thomas Power, Esq. For sale by PETER C. JONES, No. 116 State street, by the dozen or single copy. may 24

New Novel.

EUGENE ARAM, a tale by the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," &c. being Nos. 19 and 20 Library of Select Novels. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 & 20, Cornhill. feb 23

John H. Copp,

20 STATE STREET, has for sale a rich assortment of French, English and American BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS. Also—a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing. april 14 tf

Astonishing Reduction of Prices.

50 CASES of Real Japan Blacking has just been sent to E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington-street, by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London, per the brig Fame.

The monstrous reduction that has taken place in the price of this Blacking many are not aware of. Much may be saved by dealers and consumers of opulence to the advantage. LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS!

There is daily offered for sale in this city by auction and otherwise, large lots of spurious Day & Martin's Blacking by pretended sole agents, who frame their spurious Blacking on the public at much greater prices than the genuine is now sold for. This is only one of the petty tricks resorted to by a few to get into the market base spurious Blacking instead of the real Day & Martin's, which is now selling as above in large or small quantities, at such prices, that no purchaser will be disappointed who may call. istf may 26

Washington Hotel,

NEW YORK.

THIS extensive and well known establishment is conducted by Mr. James Hamilton, now continued by the subscriber; who hopes, by constant exertions, to sustain the good reputation of the house. Gentlemen, with ladies, and families can be pleasantly accommodated with parlors and lodging rooms adjoining. Dinner and supper parties, society meetings, &c. provided for on the most reasonable terms. Permanent boarders and merchants from the country, will find the charges reasonable. The best wines and liquors constantly on hand, and the tables supplied with the luxury and variety of the different seasons. The location of the house being in Broadway, near the Park, is not surpassed by any other in the city. HENRY JOHNSON.

New York, June 1.

Beware of Imported Counterfeits!

THE FOLLOWING CAUTION is suggested to every person who is desirous of purchasing Day & Martin's Genuine Blacking. Immense large quantities of Spurious Blacking are now imported into this city, and advertised for sale, with a great parade, and false pretences about its genuineness; some even pretend to be agents, and have the audacity to claim an exclusive right in selling this Blacking. Dealers should be on their guard against buying this article for it is only one of the many tricks, resorted to by mercenary dealers to force on the unwary, base Counterfeit Blacking instead of the Genuine, thereby gaining an exorbitant profit and imposing on the unwary.

E. V. ASHTON,

Has for sale a few casks of Blacking, variously assorted from 9 to 20 dozen each, sent to him by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London. The Genuine Blacking can only be had in the London and Paris Importing Warehouse, 130 Washington street, at the very reduced retail prices, viz.—

SMALL SIZE JARS 12 1-2 cents each.
MIDDLE " " 20 " "
LARGE " " 37 1-2 " "

☞ By the case or more sorts or dozen, a very liberal discount from the above prices.

☞ E. V. A. has no other Blacking in his establishment but that furnished him by Day & Martin, and he is continually receiving fresh supplies from them.

april 28 tf

American Quarterly Review,

NO. XXII.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, The American Quarterly Review, No. 22, for March, 1828.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. The Public Domain—Annual Report of the Treasury Department, at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-second Congress.

II. Flint's Mississippi Valley—The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley. To which is appended a condensed Physical Geography of the Atlantic U. States, and the whole American Continent. 2d ed. By Timothy Flint, author of "Recollections of the last ten years in the Mississippi Valley."

III. Lord Dover's Frederick the Second—The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia. By Lord Dover.

IV. The Tariff Question—New York Tariff Address—Free Trade Memorial and Supplement. Debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

V. Oxford Prize Essays—The Oxford English Prize Essays.

VI. Bouchette's British North America—The British Dominions in N. America, or a Topographical and Statistical Description of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton, including Considerations on Land Granting, &c. &c. By Joseph Bouchette, Esq. Surveyor General of Lower Canada, Lt. Col. C. M. &c. &c.

Message of the President of the U. States, transmitting the Correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the Governments to the Territory West of the Rocky Mountains.

VII. Life of Gouverneur Morris—The Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers; detailing Events in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and in the Political History of the United States. By Jared Sparks.

VIII. Doctrine of Probabilities—Library of Useful Knowledge. On Probability. Parts I and II. Report to the Select Committee on Life Annuities. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed 6th June, 1829. Essay of John Finlaison, Actuary of the National Debt, on the Evidence and Elementary Facts on which the Tables of Life Annuities are Founded. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 31st March, 1829. A comparative view of the various Institutions for the Assurance of Lives. By Charles Babbage, Esq. M. A. &c.

IX. West Point Academy—United States Military Academy. Reports of Boards of Visiters, &c. jan 9

Library of Select Novels,

Nos. 15 and 16.

DE VERE; or the MAN OF INDEPENDENCE. By the author of "Tremaine."

My free drift
Halts not particularly, but moves itself
In a wide sea of wax.—*Shakspeare.*

Power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring for good *thoughts* (though God accept them,) yet, towards men, are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act: and that cannot be without power and place, as vantage and commanding ground.—*Bacon.*

In two volumes. Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20, Cornhill. jan 2

Firemen's Lanterns.

GENTLEMEN are requested to call at W. B. OLIVER'S, Union-street, three doors below the Meeting-House, and examine a new article made expressly for Firemen's use.

☞ Dobson's patent Bakers, constantly on hand. All kinds of Sheet Iron Pans and Blowers for Grates made to order. Also, a large assortment of Lamps, Tin Ware, Coal Sifters and Pokers, at low prices.

Prices all Reduced!

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE, at $1 the bottle; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR and ALSANA EXTRACT, and the MACASSAR OIL, at 62 1-2 cents the single bottle. By the half dozen or more, a liberal discount from the above prices.

Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Hair on the head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.

By merely wetting the hair with this preparation, it immediately produces a perfect change.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

For the tooth ach, and beautifying the teeth and gums.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the complexion, renders the skin soft, fair and blooming.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This Oil is recommended on the basis of truth, for restoring the hair on bald places; preventing its falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life.

To guard against Fraud, purchasers are respectfully requested not to purchase any of the above articles without Labels, and to "ask for Rowland's," noticing that each genuine bottle of Macassar Oil is with a Pamphlet enclosed in a Wrapper, executed by Messrs. Perkins & Heath, that article, and also the Kalydor, Essence of Tyre, and Alsana Extract, are sealed with Red Wax, bearing the name and address also signed on the Label in Red,

"*A. ROWLAND & SON*, 20, Hatton Garden."

All others are frauds on the Proprietors, and imposition on the Public.

E. V. ASHTON, 130, Wash